The New-York Times.

VOL. XVI.....NO. 4712. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1866. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

Advices to Oct. 30 by Ocean Telegraph.

Attempted Assassination of the Emperor of Austria.

Grand Festival at Berlin to Celebrate the Restoration of Peace.

The London Times Again Urges the Settlement of the Alabama Claims.

Continued Fighting in Candia, but No Reliable Reports.

New Cables to be Laid Between Trinity Bay and Halifax.

The Tariff on Ocean Cable Dispatches Reduced One-Half.

NEWS BY OCEAN TELEGRAPH.

AUSTRIA.

Attempted Assassination of the Kaiser.

PRAGUE, Saturday, Oct. 27.

An attempt was made to shoot the Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH as he was leaving the theatre this evening. The culprit aimed a pistol at the Kaiser, but before the ball was fired he was seized by an Englishman and placed under arrest.

PRUSSIA.

Celebration of the Restoration of Peace.

BERLIN, Tuesday, Oct. 30.

King WILLIAM has directed the celebration of a solemn *fête* in this capital on the 11th of November, for the restoration of peace.

ENGLAND.

The Alabama Claims.

LONDON, Tuesday, Oct. 30.

The *Times* of to-day again editorially urges the reference of the claims of the Government upon Great Britain for the property destroyed by the *Alabama*, to a joint commission to be appointed by the two Powers. The *Times* thinks this would be an act of policy, if not of justice.

Cables to be Laid from Trinity Bay to Halifax and Boston.

LONDON, Monday, Oct. 29.

In consequence of the bad condition of the telegraph lines in Newfoundland, it is proposed by the Anglo-American Telegraph Company to lay cables from Trinity Bay—or rather Placentia Bay—to Halifax and Boston. The tolls upon dispatches by the Cable are to be reduced one-half on and after Nov. 1.

CANDIA.

Continued Fighting, but no Reliable Reports.

LONDON, Monday, Oct. 29.

The latest advices from Candia state that fighting between the Christians and the Turkish Army continued, but the accounts of its progress are unreliable.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Cotton.

LIVERPOOL, Monday, Oct. 29.

The Cotton market continues steady. The sales to-day were 10,000 bales. Middling Uplands are quoted at 15d.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, Oct. 30.

The Cotton market is quiet, but steady. The sales to-day were 7,000 bales. Middling Uplands still quoted at 15d.

Breadstuffs.

LIVERPOOL, Monday, Oct. 29.

The Breadstuffs Market is firm.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, Oct. 30.

The Breadstuffs Market is firm.

Provisions.

LIVERPOOL, Monday, Oct. 29.

There is an active business in Lard, without change, however, in prices.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, Oct. 30.

The Pork Market is declining. Mixed Western Corn is quoted at 33s. 9d.

Produce.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, Oct. 30.

Sales of refined Petroleum were made to-day at 1s. 9d. ℘ gallon.

The London Money Market.

LONDON, Monday, Oct. 29.

The Money market is unchanged. Consols are quoted at 89¼.

LONDON, Tuesday, Oct. 30.

The Money market is steady. Consols 89¼ for money.

American Securities.

LONDON, Monday, Oct. 29.

The following are the current prices for American Securities:

U. S. Five-Twenties	68¾
Erie Railroad Shares	51
Illinois Central Shares	77¼

LONDON, Tuesday, Oct. 30.

The following are the current prices for American Securities:

United States Five-twenties	68¾
Erie Shares	50½
Illinois Centrals	77

State of Trade.

MANCHESTER, Tuesday, Oct. 30.

The market for goods and yarns is flat.

MARINE NEWS.

Arrival Out of Steamers.

SOUTHAMPTON, Monday, Oct. 29.

The steamship *Teutonia*, from New-York, Oct. 13, arrived to-day, and proceeded for Hamburg.

GLASGOW, Tuesday, Oct. 30.

The steamship *Hibernia* from New York, Oct. 20, arrived in the Clyde to-day.

SOUTHAMPTON, Tuesday, Oct. 30.

The steamship *America* from New York, Oct. 20, arrived at Cowes to-day, and proceeded for Bremen.

QUEENSTOWN, Monday, Oct. 29.

The steamship *City of Cork*, from New-York, Oct. 17, arrived to-day, and proceeded for Liverpool.

QUEENSTOWN, Tuesday, Oct. 30.

The steamships *City of Dublin* from New York, and the *City of Boston* from New York, Oct 20, have arrived here and proceeded for Liverpool.

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

Arrival of the Arizona—$1,259,000 in Treasure.

The steamship *Arizona*, from Aspinwall Oct. 23, arrived yesterday morning. The following is her

TREASURE LIST:

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

Panama Railroad Company	$38,271 38	Eugene Kelly & Co.	133,500 00
Duncan, Sherman & Co.	31,073 58	J. & W. Seligman & Co.	55,100 00
Dabney, Morgan & Co.	117,623 59	Lees & Waller	104,000 00
		Wells, Fargo & Co.	143,250 12
		Order	546,000 00
Total			$1,228,868 67

FROM ASPINWALL.

Schepeler & Co.	$11,200 00	Headley, Eno & Co.	$350 00
E. & H. Anthony	200 00	Flint & Hall	300 00
Wells, Fargo & Co.	11,753 00	S. Lazarus & Son	563 00
R. R. Smith	2,000 00		
Ribon & Munoz	4,137 35	Total	$30,503 35

SOUTH AMERICA.

Revolt in the Peruvian Fleet—Attempted Revolution in Lima—Plans of the Allied Nations Against Spain, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Tuesday, Oct. 23, 1866.

We have by the British mail steamer dates from Valparaiso and Santiago de Chili to the 2d, and from Callao and Lima to the 14th October. From Quito, capital of Ecuador, our dates are to the 2d inst.

ECUADOR.

I wrote you that Mr. COGGESHALL, United States Minister resident, was presented to the President of Ecuador on the 20th of September.

On the 18th the Government gave a grand banquet in honor of Chilian independence. Speeches were in order, and were made by the representatives of republics, by the President and chief officers, and were published in the *America Latina* of the 28th.

The banquet was succeeded by eight days of bull fighting, with the accustomed scenes, &c.

THE AMERICAN MINISTER.

The United States Minister addressed the President on the occasion of his reception as follows:

MR. PRESIDENT—*Sir:* I have the honor to present to your Excellency a letter of the President of the United States, by which I am accredited as Minister Resident to the Republic of Ecuador. I am confident, Sir, you do not require reassurance on my part of the friendly disposition of the Government and people of the United States toward the Government and the people of the Republic of Ecuador in all political, commercial and social relations; but I may remind your Excellency that a prominent result of the late triumphant struggle in the United States for Union and freedom is witnessed by enhanced ardency of patriotism and elevated regard for republican Government. In the very degree of that regard, manifested by untold sacrifices, embodying potent lessons, is every representative of the Republic of North America authorized to assume, on behalf of his nation, political sympathy and material interest for the Republics of South America. In accordance with the instructions of my Government, and in pursuance of personal wish and determination, I assure your Excellency that it shall be my highest ambition and my greatest pleasure to represent in Ecuador the Government and people of the United States as not only to strengthen the friendly political intercourse now existing, but to facilitate such interchange of commercial information as may be calculated to promote the practical interests of both Republics, and augment the ties of good will maintained between them.

President CARION responded as follows:

MR. MINISTER—*Sir:* By the official communication of his Excellency the President of the United States that your Excellency has just delivered to me, I am informed with pleasure of the high confidence which has been placed in you by your appointment as Minister Resident in this Republic. The unhappy civil war which has agitated the Union, although it has honored its interests and exacted sacrifices of every kind for its termination, has given additional evidence of the inseparable adhesion to liberty of the Government and people: an adhesion which is shown wherever their voice or that of their representatives is heard. In any administration and in the country over whose destinies I preside, your Excellency will find sympathy and regard for the Government and people of the United States, and I have the resolution to conserve and cultivate the relations of friendship and harmony which unite both Republics identified in political principles, endeavoring to make them closer for mutual benefit. The fit election of your Excellency, and your kind feelings expressed toward Ecuador, will contribute, I hope, to the success of your mission, as you will find in me the necessary cooperation for the realization of your devoted purposes in protection of the commerce and industry of both countries.

The American Minister addressed the Chilian Envoy, at the Government banquet given in Quito on the 18th of September, in honor of Chilian Independence, as follows:

SIR: As a representative of the Republic of North America, I greet you, Sir, and the representatives of the Republics of Ecuador, Peru and Bolivia, here assembled in honor of Chilian independence, with much pleasure. I appreciate the emotions of South American Republicans, on this occasion, because it brings home to my heart the revered memories of 1776 and the glorious results of the struggle for independence then begun in South America. I regret my inability to express my emotions in a language familiar to those whom I address; but, Sir, let me assure you that I represent the people of my nation, when I trust that the prosperity of the South American Republic may be so marked that when a new century is ushered in they will be independent not only of Spain, but of any Power disposed to interfere with the advance of Republicanism upon this continent.

PERU.

The papers are still discussing the chances of further war with Spain, and prognosticating the results if it takes place. Speaking of the reports that the Queen of Spain was coquetting with NAPOLEON to induce him to use his influence for a settlement of the matter at issue, says: "Spain can obtain peace by an apology for the seizure of the Chincha Islands; by the refunding of the three millions of dollars paid her by PERET's Government; by the payment of the damages done to the public and private edifices of Valparaiso, and the value of the goods destroyed in the bombardment." It is further threatened that a "formidable fleet will go into the Atlantic under Admiral TUCKER—that SALCEDO has already gone to the United States to arrange about supplies of coal, provisions and munitions of war, and to induce Confederate officers from the Southern States to join the fleet on its arrival in Cuban waters." This is stiff talk, but where is the money to come from?

News from Valparaiso had been received at Lima of a revolt on the morning of the 1st October, on the Peruvian war steamer *Union*, at Valparaiso. It was started by Capt. VAREA, of the Marine Corps, ostensibly in favor of his uncle, Col. BALTA, for the Peruvian Presidency, and to get rid of TUCKER, the Confederate-American, as Commander of the Peruvian fleet. A Peruvian officer of the fleet gives the following account of the affair:

"The leader of the mutineers is Capt. VAREA, of the Marince Corps of the *Union*, son of the late Gen. VAREA and nephew of Col. BALTA. He was with us at Abtao, but being of such a turbulent character he was dismissed from there and sent to Callao. When the Government sent down the *Chalaco* with Admiral SALCEDO, to place TUCKER in command of the squadron, this Capt VAREA came down in her with his company of marines, and was sent on board the *Union* as senior marine officer.

The Peruvian Minister in Santiago wrote to Admiral TUCKER that be should like to see him in Santiago, upon matters connected with his command, as would also the Secretary of the Navy, and stated that a grand ball was to be given by the President, and he should like him to so time his visit as to be present on the occasion. This the Admiral did, and was for the first time since he has been in command absent from the ship; and VAREA, taking advantage of his absence, put his plan into execution.

At 3 o'clock in the morning I noticed that there appeared to be something unusual on board of the *Union*, but did not suspect the real state of affairs. A little later the smoke began to arise from the chimney, and there were cries of 'Viva Montero; death to the Yankees; death to TUCKER.' I immediately beat to quarters, and as one of the water police boats pulled past me, I told the officer in command to notify the *Union* that if they attempted to move I would open my fire upon them, and run them down. By this time the allied squadron were cognizant of what was going on, and all the commanders got their boats ready to board the *Union* and quell the munity. As we pulled for her the mutineeers jumped into their boats and pulled for the shore. They succeeded in gaining shore, although closely pursued by our boats. By 6 o'clock the crew were all arrested, and at 3 in the afternoon VEREA was taken prisoner, and they are all confined on board of the Admiral's ship in double irons. The Chilian authorities wanted to try them by a court-martial and shoot them, but this was opposed by Admiral TUCKER, who will await orders from Lima about their disposal.

This VAREA depended upon his marines to accomplish his object, which he states was to create a counter-revolution against PRADO; a large amount of correspondence with many of the principal malcontents in the navy was found upon him."

The night before this news was received in Lima the Government was apprised that there was an extensive conspiracy on foot in favor of BALTA in Lima and Callao, and seventeen arrests were at once made. Among them were Gens. RIVAS, ECHENIQUE, BENGOLEA, Col. BALTA, the opposition candidate; Dr. MARALEQUE and son, vocales of the Supreme Court; the first three are in prison. The latter two have been banished from the country. Great excitement reigns throughout Lima, and many persons believe that there will be trouble on the 15th at the polls.

The Dictator PRADO has expressed his determination to set aside the entire proceeds of the guano islands to pay the expenses of the war against Spain. PRADO seems to be losing ground considerably in Peru on account of his course against the Church, he having attempted to curtail the rents and immunities of the Bishop and some of the clergy. The poll tax on all natives and foreigners alike of one dollar per month causes great discontent.

It is proposed to make street railroads through the City of Lima.

There is nothing new from Bolivia.

CHILI.

There have been some changes in the Chilian Cabinet. Señor ERRAZURIZ, who was Minister of Justice, has been made Minister of War, his place being supplied by Señor BLEST GANA. The new Minister of War immediately proposed to make four Generals, five Brevet Colonels, ten Brevet Lieutenant-Colonels, and one Post-Captain.

In regard to money, the Valparaiso *Mercurio* says: "We are in want of money, a great deal of money, to make war! Neither the customary receipts, nor the loans recently contracted are sufficient. The loan of four millions and a half has slipped away like water between the fingers, or morning dew when the sun ariseth.

There is no thought of loans now, but of taxes. Until now Chili has been very lightly taxed. Some of these new taxes have been already approved by Congress, and some are still under discussion."

The Chilian debt, which amounted to $19,000,000 in January, 1865, will in January, 1867, be $30,000,000, and very little to show for the money.

PANAMA.

The Isthmus and its Independence—Arrival of Gen. Pineres—His Departure.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Tuesday, Oct. 23, 1866.

The national authorities at Bogota continue to keep themselves excited about the reports that the Isthmus is about to declare itself independent. Gen. MOSQUERA has written to the United States Minister at Bogota a note requesting him to see that neither the United States fleet in Isthmus ports, the United States Consuls or the employes of the Panama Railroad Company give any assistance to the State officers in the scheme of separation, with which they are charged. Now, as there has never been any such scheme afloat here, and as the news is known only in Bogota, 900 miles away from us, we are all astonished at the scare the "Grau General" confesses to, and hope he will soon recover his equilibrium.

Last week the Colombian war steamer *Colombia* arrived at Aspinwall, having on board Gen. PINERES, who came on the part of the President of the Republic to Panama to "spy out the land." He intended to have brought with him 130 soldiers from Santa Martha, to garrison the City of Panama, but on his arrival from Bogota he heard such awful stories about our preparations for resistance that he left all his soldiers behind, and came with only an aid. He was told that the State authorities here had 5,000 men under arms, prepared to resist the national Government; that Aspinwall had been fortified, &c. He only remained two days here; was visited at his hotel by all the authorities and most of the prominent citizens, and invited to a public dinner, which he accepted, but at which he failed to appear, having slipped off in the train to Aspinwall, while his proposed entertainers, with a battalion of troops and a band of music were on the road to Camp Alegre, outside the town, to eat the dinner. Well, the General was followed over to Aspinwall by the Governor of the State, with his guard, visited on board his ship, all hands drank wine and hob-nobbed *mucho*, and then the General sailed away, all parties pretending to be much pleased, one with the other. The general opinion is, however, that nothing was settled, and that we will have a fuss yet, unless the President of the State gives in to the President of the Republic, and obeys his late decrees.

A fire in Aspinwall on Friday last destroyed one square of wooden buildings, principally owned by WALTER FIELD and Señor ALCAZAR. Loss on buildings and goods, a great part of the latter owned by Mr. LANSBURG, was probably $60,000. The town was saved from almost entire destruction, principally through the efforts of Commodore BOGGS, his officers and men, of the United States gunboat *De Soto*.

The United States double-enders *Mohongo* and *Wateree* are at Panama, and the *De Soto* at Aspinwall.

Capt. JEFF. MAURY, of the *Arizona*, is to be presented with a splendid service of plate, as a compliment to his skill and complaisance, by his passengers to Aspinwall on his present trip.

MEXICO.

Official Intelligence from Empress Charlotte—A Slight Hope of Her Recovery—Illness of the Emperor.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Oct. 31.

Advices from the City of Mexico to Oct. 22 have been received. The news of the mental disease of the Empress CARLOTTA had been received from the Mexican Ministers in Europe. Solemn services had been ordered by the ecclesiastical authorities in the cathedral and the other chief churches, invoking the assistance of Heaven in her behalf. Her disease is styled brain fever. She had been conveyed to the Palace of Miramar. The last dispatch respecting her condition, dated Oct. 12, gave a bare hope of her recovery. The Emperor had been sick of intermittent fever.

The condition of Mexico was no better, though the Imperialists were successful in all the engagements mentioned.

PORFIRIO DIAZ has possession of the City of Oaxaca, but the fortified places were in the hands of the Imperialists, who were expecting reinforcements.

SAN FRANCISCO, Tuesday, Oct. 30.

A letter from Mazatlan of Oct. 23, says military matters are not materially changed. Some say CORONA will soon attack the city; others, that he will make a demonstration on Tepic; but all say he will fight the French before the evacuation of Mazatlan. The transports *Rhine* and *Talisman* were daily expected to remove the horses, mules and ammunition. Some guns had been taken from the forts and the forts destroyed. The Imperial Commissioner had issued a decree requiring property-holders to pay rent to the Imperial Government instead of to the owners. The goods of those refusing to obey were being seized and sold. The bark *Francis Palmer* had been released. TANORI, ALMADA and seventeen others were captured in an open boat, unarmed. They made no resistance. ALMADA was shot immediately by ALBITEZE, whose brother was shot by ALMADA some months before. TANORI and the balance of the party were taken to Guaymas, and shot on the 26th of September. The scene at their execution is said to have been horrible. When the first volley was fired some were praying and others were cursing their captors. Not half of them having been killed by the first discharge, a second volley was fired, after which the officers rushed in with revolvers and sabres, shooting and cutting all who showed signs of life. Thirteen other prominent Imperialists were captured and shot on the 10th of August. These executions, it is said, will end the Imperial cause in Sonora.

CALIFORNIA.

The Fenian State Convention—Marine Disasters—Shipping News—Quiet Restored in Sonora—Capture of a Vessel by the Liberals—The Indian Chief Tanori Executed with Twenty Others.

SAN FRANCISCO, Tuesday, Oct. 30.

The Fenian State Convention held here last week resolved to keep the Fenian organization free from politics, and adopted ROBERTS' policy as affirmed at Philadelphia and Pittsburgh.

The whaling bark *Ontario* was run into and dismasted in the Arctic Ocean, Sept. 27, by the bark *Helen Mar*. The *Ontario* was abandoned. Eighteen thousand pounds of bone were saved.

The steamer *Montana*, which sailed to-day for Panama, has $723,800, of which $613,600 is for New-York.

The United States Sub-Treasurer shipped half a million dollars in treasure by the last steamer.

The bark *Harrison*, from the Arctic Ocean, brings 650 barrels of oil and 16,000 pounds of bone.

The steamer *Sierra Nevada*, from Mazatlan, Oct. 23, brings $31,500 in treasure.

The French ships *Victoire* and *Venus* and the American bark *Francis Palmer* were at Mazatlan.

Private advices from Guaymas say that peace reigned throughout Sonora.

TANORI, the Indian Chief, who escaped from Guaymas, was captured by the Liberals on a vessel bound to Mazatlan, together with twenty others, all of whom were taken back to Guaymas and shot. TANORI was a Yaqui Indian, and had been decorated by MAXIMILIAN with the Cross of the Legion of Honor for services rendered the Imperial cause in Sonora. Among those shot were Dr. PIERSON, a nephew of GUADARA, and the following Imperial Generals: TERAN Y BARRIAS and J. M. ALMADA. The Liberals promised to spare their lives if they surrendered peacefully, but executed them.

Mazatlan had been placed under martial law.

Twenty-eight thousand dollars of the money stolen from Paymaster GLENN, United States Army, have been recovered.

Exportation of Wheat—The United States Assessor at Sacramento Refuses to Surrender His Office—A Fisherman Killed by a Whale.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, Oct. 31.

Seventy-three vessels, carrying nearly 50,000 tons of wheat, have cleared from this port since July 1. Prime wheat is quoted to-day at $1 95 ℘ 100 lbs.

The bark *Sarah Maria*, from Hong Kong, brings 3,300 bags of rice, 500 chests and 200 half-chests of tea.

Mining Stocks are advancing. Imperial, $94; Ophir, $96; Yellow Jacket, $665; Savage, $1,370; Chollar, $120.

Legal-tenders, 71.

Mr. AVERY, United States Assessor at Sacramento, acknowledges the receipt of orders from Washington to deliver up his office to Mr. BIGLER, but he continues to disobey them.

The following barks have arrived: *Harrison*, Arctic Ocean, with 650 barrels oil, 18,000 pounds bone; *Helen Mar*, Fox Island, with 750 barrels oil, 12,000 pounds bone; *Massachusetts*, with 1,000 barrels oil, 15,000 pounds bone.

The last-named vessel reports that ELIJAH JOHNSON, of Martha's Vineyard, was killed by a whale.

CANADA.

The Trial of Lynch and McMahon—The Confederate Delegates to England—The Confederate Banquet at Hamilton.

From Our Own Correspondent.

TORONTO, C. W., Tuesday, Oct. 30, 1866.

The chief topic of the week has been the trial and conviction of LYNCH and McMAHON, two of the Fenian prisoners taken at Fort Erie in June last. Very little interest seemed to attach to the trials at first, but as the Assizes approached some eagerness began to be manifested, and when the Court opened last Thursday morning there was great crushing and crowding for places; and so great was the throng that the Police found it impossible to do anything. Mr. RICHARD MARTIN, a young lawyer of Hamilton, defended LYNCH, and why he did so has puzzled not a few, for he belongs to a family who are considered extremely narrow in their political opinions, and is the oldest son of the Sheriff of Haldimand. LYNCH and MARTIN are from the same part of Ireland, and attended school together in this city, where LYNCH lived for a considerable length of time. Volunteering to defend LYNCH was an act of friendship for an old acquaintance, and MARTIN deserves praise for the act. He is by no means an able lawyer, but he did the best he could. McMAHON had the services of the ablest pleader at the Canadian bar, MATTHEW CROOKS CAMERON, M. P. P. His masterly defence has been the theme of general praise, and there can be no doubt that he put forth his best efforts. Pitted against him was Hon. J. H. CAMERON, previously to MATTHEW, the first among our pleaders. The speeches of both are much admired. The Solicitor-General and Mr. HARRISON occupy comparatively insignificant positions in the conduct of these trials. The conviction of LYNCH was hardly expected, for it was thought the evidence against him was weak. The feeling with regard to the result of the trials is somewhat diverse; of course the Judge had no alternative but to pass sentence of death after the conviction, and he evidently felt his position deeply, for he actually shed tears when sentencing McMAHON. Public opinion inclines to favor the belief that LYNCH will be executed but no others. Both LYNCH and McMAHON are regarded as British subjects. The Press here says very little upon the subject of the trials, and the different newspapers have been content to give as full reports as possible. The trials of the remaining prisoners will begin to-morrow, and be continued until the whole are disposed of. The Judge was formerly a very ordinary lawyer, and at one time represented the town of London in Parliament.

What the Government really intend to do with such of the Fenian prisoners as may be convicted, it is difficult to say. It is reported that Attorney-General MACDONALD has intimated his intention of recommending the commutation of sentence to imprisonment for life; but he only speaks for himself, if he has spoken at all, which is not at all likely. By the time the trials are over five of the Ministers will have left the country, and the Governor-General will not have the advice of three out of the four law officers of the Crown; but it is quite probable that the whole thing has been arranged. Whatever course may be adopted is likely to meet with public approbation, for the people just now have a sort of blind confidence in the Government. There is a strong clamor among a certain class for the execution of the prisoners, and much prejudice prevails; fortunately, however, only one juror was challenged on the two trials, which shows that the Jury at least are not of those who demand that the extreme penalty of the law shall be carried out.

THE CONFEDERATION DELEGATES TO ENGLAND.

The six delegates who are shortly to proceed to England on the subject of confederation, are now said to be Messrs. JOHN A. MACDONADD, WILLIAM McDOUGALL, G. E. CARTIER, W. P. HOWLAND, T. D. McGEE and Mr. LANGEVIN. With Mr. GALT added, this will be rather a formidable representation. Mr. McGEE also goes to Paris as a representative to the great Industrial Exhibition there. The chief of the delegation, of course, is Attorney-General MACDONALD; his history is well known. Foremost among Canadian politicians, he is the moving spirit in the work of confederation, and will have the chief direction of affairs in the arrangement of this question. Mr. CARTIER, Attorney-General for Lower Canada, is a shrewd adviser, and has worked in harmony with Mr. MACDONALD for the past dozen years. Formerly a follower of the rebel Papineau, he was implicated in the rebellion of 1637, and it was only when beaten as a candidate for the Speakership of the Assembly that he joined his political fortunes with the Conservative Party. He was taken into the MacNab-Morin Cabinet along with Messrs. ROSS and SPENCE, to form the coalition of that time, and has been Conservative ever since. Mr. HOWLAND is an American by birth, and a Reformer in politics, having worshipped at the feet of Mr. GEO. BROWN. He has fair ability, and at present holds the double position of Finance Minister and Postmaster-General. Mr. McGEE requires no description.

Mr. McDOUGALL was originally a farmer, subsequently a lawyer, and afterward editor and publisher of the *North American*. Extreme in his views, he became a violent demagogue, coalesced with Mr. BROWN, abused him and coalesced with him again, but finally came out as his bitter assailant on the floor of Parliament. His political career has been a very checkered one, but he has succeeded in making a good thing out of it. As a debater he has few superiors, and is possessed of good administrative ability. Solicitor-General LANGEVIN is blamed for the extradition of LAMIRANDE; he is only an indifferent Quebec lawyer, has been Mayor of that city, is wealthy, and has sat many years in Parliament.

THE CONFEDERATION BANQUET.

The banquet in honor of the Confederation Delegation took place last night at Hamilton, and was a grand success. The only delegates present were Attorney-Genraal West and Provincial Secretary, accompanied by the Commissioner of Crown Lands. The principal speakers were the three gentlemen named and Mr. CAMERON, who is defending the Fenian prisoners. Mr. MACDONALD did not speak so well as he usually does. His great theme was confederation, and, instancing the growth of the United States from being thirteen poor colonies, he said it was quite evident to him that the Union of the British American Provinces would form another great nation on this Continent. The American people were a very nice people, indeed, but exceedingly troublesome neighbors. They kept us in a state of excitement, and even refused to trade with us reciprocally, but he did not see that we had lost much by their doing so. It was our duty to become independent of them, and we would be so when confederation was effected, for the Intercolonial Railway would form a part of the great scheme, and its construction would give us an uninterrupted line of communication between the seaboard and the extreme West; and then we could not only transport passengers and goods without touching American soil, but material of war, if necessary. The Americans had treated Canada well; but every one knew the cause. The sins of the father were being visited upon the children, but we were willing to bear it all rather than renounce that father. These Provinces must stand by England and England by them. Let the parent State do her duty, and she would find that Canadians at least would do all they could. We had got into difficulty on her account; but she gave us help, and we improvised an army and navy without thinking of the cost. The future of these Provinces would be great, and he believed confederation would effect all that was anticipated. Mr. McDOUGALL followed in a somewhat similar strain, and was well received. He was severe upon Mr. BROWN, and said that he had not yet been able to discover why he left the Government. He considered the banquet a splendid success, and was gratified with the reception accorded him and his colleagues. As a reformer he stuck by the coalition, because he went into it to effect the great measure they had in hand. He had put his hand to the plow and was not going to look back. Now fairly embarked on the Ship of State, he would stick to her until she was under full sail. The banquet was an encouragement to the delegates just on the eve of their departure, and he felt it a high compliment that was paid them. Mr. CAMERON's presence was rather a surprise, for he had strongly opposed confederation in Parliament; he, however, declared himself no longer an opponent of the measure; so long as he could oppose, he did so; but now that the expressed will of the people was in its favor, he could not longer stand out against it, but heartily wished God speed to the delegates in their mission to England. Mr. CAMERON made a really excellent speech—certainly the speech of the evening. With regard to the Americans, he said with the Attorney-General, that they were a very nice people, but rather troublesome neighbors to live alongside of. He thought the union of the Provinces would effect great good.

A Protest Against Confederation.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

MONTREAL, Wednesday, Oct. 31.

A remonstrance against confederation, addressed to Lord CARNARVON, Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, has been published here to-day. It is a document of great length, entering very fully into the history of the scheme, and is signed by about one-third of the members of Parliament representing Lower Canadian constituencies. It protests against precipitancy on a subject that concerns the highest and most enduring interests of this country, and asks that the subject be sent back to the people of these Provinces for an expression upon it of their calm and deliberate judgment. The list of signatures is headed by the names of DORION HOLTON, THIBAUDEAU, HUNTINGTON and LAFRAMBOISE, all Ex-Ministers of the Crown.

The Case of John Quinn Postponed to Nov. 13—A Cabinet Council to be Held.

TORONTO, C. W., Wednesday, Oct. 31.

The Fenial trials were resumed at noon today. The Sheriff having called over the jury, JOHN QUINN was placed in the dock. R. A. HARRISON, McNAB and PATERSON appeared for the Crown, and KENNETH McKENZIE for the prisoner. The prisoner's counsel applied for a postponement of the trial, in consequence of the absence of a material witness, who could not be found, and on other grounds in an affidavit, and also stated that he found great difficulty in obtaining the necessary evidence. The affidavit sets forth that the prisoner belonged in Rochester, N. Y., and certain newspapers had published articles calculated to prejudice the minds of the jurors against him, and that he (the prisoner) never had intimation of the nature of the evidence against him, and, until recently, had been destitute of the means of making inquiry as to the evidence. The prisoner further believes he will be ready for trial in January next.

Mr. McKENZIE urged that delay should be granted. Mr. R. A. HARRIS contended that as to-day was the day the prisoner had stated he would be ready for trial, and as the Crown had been at great expense and inconvenience to keep the witnesses here, the grounds set forth in the affidavit would not warrant the application being granted.

The Judge, upon looking over the newspapers referred to, overruled that portion of the affidavit referring to them, but suggested certain amendments, which, having been made, the application was granted, and the trial postponed until the 13th of next month.

The next prisoner brought into the Court was PATRICK MAGRATH, who claimed to be an American citizen. Mr McKENZIE made a similar application for postponement.

OTTAWA, Wednesday, Oct. 31.

Hon. Messrs. McDOUGALL, CAMPBELL and McDONALD are expected here to-day. It is thought probable that a Cabinet council will be held to-morrow to discuss the verdict against the Fenian prisoners. It is not likely that anything will be decided until a full meeting at Montreal next week.

The Canadian Press on the Fenian Trials.

MONTREAL, C. E., Wednesday, Oct. 31.

Canadian papers are discussing Mr. SEWARD's letter, and the tone of the American Press on the Fenian trials, and generally say that the threats of many Ameaican papers, who are morally Fenian accomplices, will do the prisoners more harm than good, and quote the hanging of Capt. BEALE, KENNEDY and others hanged by the United States during the late war.

Fenian Remonstrances in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Oct. 31.

A large meeting of Irishmen, held at the Courthouse last night, adopted resolutions strongly condemning the late action of the Canadian Courts in the cases of Col. LYNCH and Father McMAHON, characterizing the infliction of the death penalty for political offences as barbarous, cruel, and in opposition to the spirit of the age and the humane teachings of civilized nations, and expressing thanks and gratitude to President JOHNSON and Secretary SEWARD for their prompt action in behalf of Irish-American citizens.

The Condemned Fenians.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Oct. 31.

A special from Washington to the *Bulletin* says: "Sir FREDERICK BRUCE, the British Minister, expresses the belief that the Canadian authorities will accede to the request of our Government in the cases of the Fenians now under sentence of death.

THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

No More Applications to be Received.

No further applications for space in the Paris Universal Exposition of 1867 can be received, as the room allotted the United States is more than full, and the great catalogue of the accepted products of each nation is being printed by the Imperial commission.

Notice of the time of shipment will be immediately given to accepted applicants for space, by the United States General Agent, J. C. DERBY, No. 40 Park-row, New-York City.

FORTRESS MONROE.

The Cargo of the Wrecked Steamer Andrew Johnson.

FORTRESS MONROE, Tuesday, Oct. 30.

A wrecking company has recently been engaged in saving portions of the cargo of the steamer *Andrew Johnson*, which was wrecked on the North Carolina coast. Property to the amount of $30,000 has been saved and is collected at Norfolk ready for shipment to New-York.

Billiard Match.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Oct. 31.

The billiard match between WILLIAM GOLDTHWAIT, of Boston, and JOHN McDEVITT, of New-York, for $1,000, 1,500 points, caroms, was played last evening in Bumstead Hall, and resulted in the defeat of GOLDTHWAIT by 575 points.

BALTIMORE.

Progress of the Trial of the Police Commissioners.

ANNAPOLIS, Wednesday, Oct. 31.

The examination of charges against the Police Commissioners was continued till 6 o'clock last night, and resumed again this morning at 10 o'clock. The defence expect to get through their evidence by noon, when there will be some rebutting evidence introduced by the prosecution.

Commissioner HINDS was called to the stand yesterday by the counsel for the defence in order that the Governor might question him, but he declined doing so, and said if he desired to examine the Commissioners he would do so at their office in Baltimore.

Some conversation took place last night relative to the argument of the case. Mr. ALEXANDER, for the Commissioners, announced his intention to argue the case. Mr. LATROBE urged the importance of disposing of the case without delay, and said they represented 14,000 disfranchised people of Baltimore; time pressed, and if the Commissioners were removed, as they hoped and believed they would be, there was much to be done. Many changes were to be made before next Tuesday—the day of election.

The counsel for the defence said they did not wish to delay unnecessarily.

Mr. ALEXANDER said they represented the Union men of Baltimore and the Union sentiments of the country.

The Governor said in order to accommodate counsel he would sit up to 12 o'clock to-night, if necessary.

Arguments Finished—The Governor's Decision to be Given To-day.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Oct. 31.

The investigation of the charges against the Police Commissioners continued till two o'clock, when the counsel for the defence announced that they were through. Recess was taken till four o'clock, when the counsel commenced arguing the case. About ten o'clock the argument was concluded. Mr. ALEXANDER, in the course of his argument, said that no matter what might be the decision of the Governor, the Commissioners had determined before the coming election to appoint one Conservative judge of election for each Precinct; not because there had been any unfairness on the part of the judges at the recent election, but because they desired to avoid every cause of dissatisfaction that might exist. The Governor said he would reserve his decision until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

GEORGIA.

Release of the British Bark B. F. Shaw—Marine Disaster—Death of a Daughter of Robert Toombs.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Wednesday, Oct. 31.

The British bark *B. F. Shaw*, condemned at Charleston for violation of the Revenue law, has been released by order of the Secretary of the Treasury.

Capt. AULD, of the British schooner *William Gregory*, which put into Savannah in distress, died of fever. The mate is dangerously ill. The schooner is condemned as unseaworthy.

Mrs. DUBOSE, only daughter of ROBERT TOOMBS, died at Washington, Ga.

TENNESSEE.

Freedmen's School-house Burned.

NASHVILLE, Wednesday, Oct. 31.

The freedmen's school-house at Brentwood was burned to-day. As this is the second burning of a school-house at the same place, it is pretty certain the work was that of an incendiary.

KENTUCKY.

The Railroad Robbery—Arrest of Suspected Parties—Mr. Prentice Convalescent.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, Oct. 31.

Two men were brought to this city to-night, supposed to be the robbers of the pay train on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad recently. They will be delivered to the civil authorities to-morrow. A third man, named WHITE, escaped.

Mr. PRENTICE is reported convalescent.

GEORGIA.

No Cholera at Savannah—Freedmen Leaving for Liberia—Discovery of Oil in Walker County.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Wednesday, Oct. 31.

The cholera disappeared from Savannah about the 21st.

Freedmen from Bride and Hancock Counties are preparing to leave for Liberia on the ship *Golconda*.

A Macon telegram says:

The city authorities furnish from six to ten coffins daily for colored paupers.

Parties engaged in sinking a well in McLEMOR's cave, in Walker County, Ga., struck a vein of flowing oil. The location is about fifteen miles from Chattanooga. The discovery creates a sensation.

MAINE.

Election of an Episcopal Bishop.

GARDINER, Me., Wednesday, Oct. 31.

At a special Convention of the Diocese of Maine, held last evening, Rev. HENRY A. NEELY, of New-York, was unanimously elected Bishop.

NEW-ORLEANS.

More Marine Disasters—Destructive Fire at Summit, Miss.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Oct. 31.

The brig *R. B. Gove*, from Camden, Maine, arrived Oct. 23. She exchanged signals with the bark *Annie*, from New-York to New-Orleans, ashore on the North Bemoni. Wreckers around her appeared to be lightening her.

The brig *Brastow*, Minatitlan, for Falmouth, put in here in distress, having lost her rudder.

Arrived, ship *F. R. Rierson*, from New-York.

There was an extensive fire at Summit, Miss., on the 29th, destroying a whole block of buildings, embracing two stores, two dwellings, railroad depot and platform full of cotton. The loss is upward of $60,000.

The Cotton Crop of Texas.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Oct. 31.

Advices from Indianola, Texas, to the 27th, sum up the cotton shipped to the 1st of September at 9,000 bales against 35,000 in 1860. The *Times* of that place thinks that this will show the probable percentage of the Texas crop this year.

Cotton easier; sales 2,200 bales; low middling, 35c. @36c.; receipts 4,130 bales. Sugar dull at 16¼c. Molasses dull at 95c.@$1. Freights and Exchange unchanged.

Marine Disasters.

SAVANNAH, Wednesday, Oct. 31.

The brig *Susan E. Voorhees*, of New-York, reached this port this morning, in tow of the steamer *Kate*. On the 1st inst., in the Gulf Stream, lat. 29° 30′, long. 78° 40′, she was struck by a hurricane, sweeping masts, &c., away. She reached Fernadina, Fla., on the 8th inst. Her cargo was insured, and consisted of 805 bales of cotton and merchandise. The brig was owned principally by the Captain.

The bark *Avola*, dismasted in the same gale, is at Fernadina, awaiting orders.

FORTRESS MONROE, Wednesday, Oct. 31.

The United States supply steamer *Memphis*, Lieut. Commander GORRINGE, New-York, bound to Port Royal, arrived safe this afternoon. She encountered a terrific gale off Hatteras yesterday, and will have to make repairs at Norfolk Navy-yard.

PORTLAND, Me., Wednesday, Oct. 31.

The fishing schooner *Prioress*, of Cape Elizabeth, is ashore in Fisherman's Bay, and will probably be a total loss.

There is a schooner ashore on Hog Island.

Fatal Accident in the Late Gale.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Wednesday, Oct. 31.

The gale last night blew down a large drying shed connected with WALSH's waste bleaching at Dry Brook, near this city, and killed THOMAS FERGUSON, an employe, and injured two or three others.

Storm on the Coast of Maine.

BELFAST, Me., Wednesday, Oct. 31.

A violent storm has prevailed for two days on the coast of Maine, interrupting telegraphic communications, steamboats and mails.

NOAH M. GOULD, a prominent citizen of Lincolnsville, in this county, was killed last night by a board blown from his barn by the gale.

Election in Nebraska.

OMAHA, Wednesday, Oct. 31.

Official returns elect JOHN TAFFE, Republican, member of the Fortieth Congress by 748 majority.

The Republican majority in the State Legislature is 19 on joint ballot.

Death from Injuries at the Quebec Fire.

QUEBEC, C. E., Wednesday, Oct. 31.

Mrs. CARR died yesterday from injuries received at the late fire.

Death of Rev. Sylvanus Cobb.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Oct. 31.

Rev. SYLVANUS COBB, the well-known Universalist clergyman, died to-day, aged 68 years.

Cotton Market.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Wednesday, Oct. 31.

COTTON quiet; sales 420 bales strict Middling, at 35c.

SAVANNAH, Wednesday, Oct. 31.

COTTON steady; sales 300 bales Middling, at 35½c.

CHARLESTON, Wednesday, Oct. 31.

COTTON easier; sales 400 bales Middling, at 36c.

TERRIBLE AFFAIR UP TOWN.

A Husband Discovers His Wife's Infidelity and Shoots Her and Her Paramour—He is Arrested by the Police.

A very sad affair occurred last evening in the Seventeenth Ward, where a husband seriously wounded his wife and her paramour, whom he surprised *in flagrante delicto*. The facts of this case are these, as gathered by our reporter from the lips of the heart-broken husband and father: Mr. WILLIAM T. ANDERSON married a lady in Boston nearly seventeen years ago, and resided very happily with her in that city for twelve years, two children being the fruit of the union. About five years ago the family removed to this City, when Mr. ANDERSON procured employment as a clerk in a down-town house. Prior to this removal the husband became suspicious of his wife's fidelity to her marriage vows, and endeavored at different times to determine their truth or falsity. His efforts only tended to confirm his previous suspicions, although he could not obtain any positive proof. He noticed, however, that his wife became visibly indifferent to him and was at times quite intemperate in her habits.

Last Summer the family removed to Belleville, N. J., for the season—the husband meanwhile attending to his business duties in this City. While thus sojourning Mr. ANDERSON became convinced that an improper intimacy existed between his wife and a Mr. WHITFIELD, who kept the village grocery, and he at once brought his family back to New-York, and engaged house-room for them at No. 173 East Twenty-third-street. Since then Mrs. ANDERSON has visited Belleville two or three times, despite the express orders to the contrary of her husband.

About three days ago Mr. ANDERSON was compelled to go to Boston on business, and informed his wife that he would not be back until Saturday. Contrary to his expectations the business he had in hand was transacted on Tuesday afternoon, and he took the night train for New-York that same evening. When he arrived in this City Mr. ANDERSON did not return home, but proceeded directly down town to business.

About 6 o'clock last evening, he proceeded to his dwelling in East Twenty-third-street, but failed at first to find his wife, notwithstanding that he made search for her. On coming down stairs, he heard whispering in the parlor, and on opening the door, his worst fears were confirmed. Maddened beyond expression, the infuriated husband drew a revolver, and discharged three chambers at the guilty pair, one of the balls taking effect on the woman's forehead, but glanced; the second bullet struck her in the left breast, inflicting a severe wound. Police Surgeon KIMBARK, who was subsequently called to attend her, pronounced neither wound to be of a fatal character. The paramour escaped in the confusion, and it is supposed that the third bullet struck him also in the forehead, as a man was seen on the avenue bleeding profusely from a wound in the head, which he said had been received by a fall from the roof of a stage, and that he had lost his hat and cane. Both of these articles belonging to WHITFIELD were found in Mr. ANDERSON's parlor, and are now in the possession of the Eighteenth Precinct Police. Roundsman LEARY and Officer LITTLE arrested the husband, and he was locked up for examination at the Essex Market Police Court this morning. He expressed deep sorrow for his rash use of the pistol, but stated that he could not control his passion at the moment. Mr. ANDERSON is a native of the United States, and gave his age as 42 years. The occurrence caused great excitement in the neighborhood for several hours.

Ocean Yacht Race.

Yesterday morning the yachts *L'Hirondelle* and *Vesta*, respectively owned by Messrs. S D. BRADFORD, Jr., and PIERRE LORILLARD, started from their anchorage at Staten Island for an ocean race of "twenty miles to windward and back," with the wind west by northwest, and a good breeze blowing. The *Vesta* is of 201 tons burden, and her length on deck is 108 feet. The length on deck of the *L'Hirondelle* is 175 feet, and her measurement is 262½ tons.

Base Ball.

A very exciting game of base ball was played yesterday (Wednesday) on the Star's ground in Brooklyn, between the Keystone and Ivy Clubs, resulting in a victory for the Keystone by a score of 30 to 21. Umpire, Mr. O'BRIEN, of the Amity Club; scorers, Mr. CUMMINGS and Mr. CONKLIN. Home runs—Keystone, 5; Ivy, 1. Fly-balls—Keystone, 5; Ivy, 4.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

A CURIOUS CASE—EIGHT MEN ARRESTED FOR ATTEMPTING TO CARRY OFF A BRICK FACTORY BY PIECEMEAL.—Yesterday afternoon Officer NICHOLSON arrested the following-named parties on a charge of grand larceny under very peculiar circumstances: ABRAM S. MILLER, SAMUEL KIRCHNER, TRUMAN SCHNIFF, JACOB HAUSER, JOHN HENCHER, CHARLES VOTI, HENRY SCHLATZ and PETER KUNGEL. The prisoners are charged with partially tearing down the glass factory in Marcy-avenue, near Walton-street, E. D., and attempting to carry away the bricks. The building is owned between VOTI and one JAMES T. STRATTON, the latter of whom obtained the warrant for the arrest of the prisoners. They were locked up to await an examination before Justice DAILEY. The damage incurred is not yet stated.

MORE RUFFIANISM.—JAMES HAGGERTY, a shoemaker, doing business in Fourth-street, between Grand and North First street, E. D., was violently assaulted in Second-street yesterday forenoon by a notorious ruffian named BARNEY SWIFT. The assault was unprovoked, so far as known. Justice DAILEY refused to grant a warrant for the arrest of SWIFT, on the ground that it was useless to do so, he having frequently sent him before the Grand Jury for similar offences, without his ever being placed on trial. The Justice, however, advised the injured man to appear before the Grand Jury personally and state his case.

A SWINDLING OPERATION.—Mr. JOHN RICHARDS, a jeweler doing business in Broadway, opposite Ewen-street, E. D., reports to the Police of the Forty-sixth Precinct that a young man visited his place of business yesterday afternoon and defrauded him of two silver watches and a pair of ear-rings, in all valued at $60, by what is known as the box, or Chinese game.

CONVICTION UNDER THE EXCISE LAW.—HERMAN F. BRUNS, proprietor of a lager-beer saloon at No. 77 Grand-street, E. D., was yesterday convicted before Justice DAILEY and a jury of violating the third section of the excise law, on the 9th day of September last. The complainant was Officer LANGAN, of the Forty-fifth Precinct. BRUNS was fined $35. This was his second offence.

CHANGE OF TIME ON THE LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—Considerable change has been made in the time-tables of the Long Island Railroad, to take effect to-day.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT TO COUNCILMAN BRINKMAN.—On Tuesday evening, quite a serious accident occurred to Councilman BRINKMAN. It appears that Mr. BRINKMAN was marching with one of the Democratic Clubs to join the mass meeting in Union-square, and was firing off Roman candles along the route, when a package of fireworks, which he was carrying under his arm, took fire and exploded. Mr. BRINKMAN was severely burned about the face and body. He was removed to a drug-store, where his injuries were attended to, and he was subsequently taken home.

REMOVAL OF THE MARINE REVENUE OFFICE.—The lease held by the Government on the property at the foot of Whitehall-street being about to expire, the old building, so long occupied as an office for receiving and discharging boats engaged in the marine revenue service, will have to be removed. It is understood the Government will erect a new building, to be used for the same purpose, in the immediate vicinity of Castle Garden.

NO MORE QUARANTINE.—Yesterday, the hospital-ship *Falcon*, which has been used with the *Illinois* for the reception of cholera patients, was towed up from the Lower Bay to the City.

THE RIVERSIDE MACAULAY.

THE HISTORY OF ENGLAND, FROM THE ACCESSION OF JAMES THE SECOND. By Lord MACAULAY. With memoir and portrait. 8 vols. 12mo. New-York: HURD & HOUGHTON, 1866.

This edition of MACAULAY's *England* is likely to supersede all other American editions, for of the three or four that have been published in this country within the past ten years this is the only one containing the author's last touches of revision. It is a reprint of the London edition of LONGMAN, in five volumes, octavo; but these Messrs. HURD & HOUGHTON have thrown into eight elegant duodecimos—an arrangement more convenient for handling and reference. In what concerns the craft of printer and binder everything has been done to give comeliness of form to this edition, and for the first time the noble classic is presented in befitting attire.

There is, at this date, no call for any criticism of the *History of England*. Every one has long ago read it; its place is long ago fixed: and if we may judge from our own impression, it is not likely to be moved from that place. It is the quality of all first-rate works of art to gain on us by renewed acquaintance. We have just reperused the splendid fragment throughout, allured perhaps by the beauty of this edition; and while we have been unable, any more than in the first reading, to escape the *entraînement* of his picturesque, vivid, and pregnant execution, we have arisen with a quickened sense of his intellectual power. One not unfrequently, now-a-days, hears the opinion expressed that MACAULAY is superficial; but it will generally be found to be the utterance of men who know very little of MACAULAY, or who, being ignorant of the first elements of that profound and difficult art, the art of historic composition, think because this master by the most marvelous skill succeeds in being perfectly intelligible, that therefore he cannot be philosophic. To such let this text from the writer they so little appreciate apply: "People are very loth," says MACAULAY, speaking of HARLEY, "people are very loth to admit that the same man can unite very different kinds of excellence; for *it is soothing to envy* to believe that what is splendid cannot be solid, that what is clear cannot be profound."

The re-reading of the History awakens a desire which we fancy must be very generally felt—the desire for a worthy life of Lord MACAULAY. Strange to say, this remains yet a desideratum; for we cannot account it to be filled by the brief memoir by Dean MILMAN, which is prefaced to the English edition, and which the American publishers have reproduced. This is a slight and inadequate performance, and might advantageously give place to something fitter when such shall appear.

In recalling to mind such facts as are known of MACAULAY's life, one is struck with the singular manner in which his whole career was, as it were, a preparation for the composition of the illustrious work with which his name will always be chiefly associated. His father, ZACHARY MACAULAY, was one of those earnest men who, with WILBERFORCE, led the way in the strong religious reaction which followed the French Revolution, and who were among the earliest and most steady adversaries of the slave-trade and the most zealous advocates of emancipation in the British Colonies. "The perpetual agitation of such questions, involving the most sacred principles of human liberty, could not," observes MILMAN, with much justice, "be without its effect on the precocious mind of the young MACAULAY." After a brilliant career at Cambridge, he chose the law for his profession, and was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1826. He was an ardent student, and therefore received all the advantage that a legal training can bring to the historian. How great this advantage was appears in every page of his work.

But if education made MACAULAY a lawyer, nature made him a literary man. Soon after he was called to the bar, in 1827, he suddenly burst out with the renowned article on MILTON—an article which made an epoch in review-writing. This brought him prominently into public attention. In politics he was, of course, a Whig: the eyes of the party were soon drawn toward the brilliant young man who was the acknowledged author of such articles as that on MILTON, and who had, besides, won a reputation for oratorical power in the debating rooms of Cambridge. Lord LANSDOWNE offered him a seat in Parliament, and in 1830, in his thirtieth year, (for he was born with the century,) MACAULAY was returned for Calne. In Parliament he at first contented himself with trying his arms only on rare occasions; but in 1832, when the Reform Bill came up, he threw his whole strength into the advocacy of that great question. The reputation he won in the Commons was somewhat peculiar: he was not considered an orator, as MILMAN seems to think, far less a debater, but he was regarded as the most brilliant rhetorician of the House.

Meantime a change took place in his prospects. In 1834 he was offered a place as member of the new Council that was to legislate for India. He accepted the appointment, remained four years in India, and returned in 1838 with a competence that placed him above dependence either on the servitude of office or the servitude of literary labor. Shortly after his return to England he was elected by acclamation representative of the City of Edinburgh, and that seat he filled undisturbed till 1847, though during two years, from 1839 to 1841, he held the office of Secretary at War with a seat in the Cabinet.

The experience in public life which MACAULAY thus gained was doubtless of the greatest advantage to him; yet if prolonged too much it was likely to be ill for his fame. Already for many years an inward struggle had been going on within his mind—"a struggle between the ambition of public usefulness, of parliamentary and official distinction, and the love of letters, which will rarely brook a rival on the throne—the still higher ambition of adding some great work to the treasure of English thought and English literature." Nevertheless, this strife might have remained unreconciled to the end of his days; he might have been committed to a Parliamentary career until the time for arduous literary performance had passed away. But a happy event came, at the opportune moment and when he had extracted from the tuition of public life all it could give, to emancipate him from its coils. At the election of 1847, the issue turned on some religious question. MACAULAY, of course, took the liberal side; Edinburgh, true to its old Scotch instincts, remained conservative. The constituency was bigoted; the candidate was not the man either to conciliate or to temporize. MACAULAY was rejected; and, deeply chagrined at an event which probably he afterwards learned to regard as the greatest blessing of his life, he retired to his study and the cultivation of letters.

The House of Commons lost a high-minded, learned, and eloquent member: the world gained—the *History of England*.

MACAULAY sat down to the composition of his great work as completely equipped for the task as it is possible to conceive. He had received from nature a powerful understanding. He had the benefit first of a legal training and then of experience in public and administrative affairs. He was arrived at that season of life when, with the "years that bring the philosophic mind," he was yet in the very maturity of his powers. He had at once an analytic intellect and catholic sympathies. He was the best-read man of his time, and was gifted with a memory of the most capacious grasp, while associated with this in rare alliance was a fine poetic temperament. Finally, he had fashioned for himself and had acquired the absolute mastery over an art of literary expression the clearest and richest, the most sinewy and most seductive, possessed by any writer of English prose since the days of MILTON.

He had long meditated his task. English history was the subject on which he had thought most profoundly and investigated with the greatest industry. Indeed, the most important of his many elaborate review-articles, written before he addressed himself to his *magnum opus*, had been studies on this theme; and in the monographs on BURLEIGH, BACON, MILTON, CHARLES I., CHARLES II. and the Revolution, TEMPLE, CHATHAM, PITT, the GEORGES, CLIVE, HASTINGS, he had set his seal upon all the great epochs in the development of English politics, society and literature. Now, however, he purposed to treat the subject as an organic whole. And in this treatment he had it in mind to employ a method different from the traditional manner of historical composition. We have lately read with interest an essay published by MACAULAY in 1828, in the *Edinburgh Review*, in which he gives his ideal of a perfect historian. A perfect history would combine the unity and order of the great classical historians with the diversity and immense range of modern affairs. Nor would it be content with recording the wars and treaties, the revolutions and great constitutional changes, the lives of kings, statesmen and generals: it would embrace the manners, usages, social habits, letters, arts, the whole life of the nation. Moreover, while such was his view of the substance of history, he had also conceived a novelty in its form. This was to convey an express and lively image of the times by saturating his narrative with the color and life of the epoch whereof he treated. We have always supposed we could trace the source of this design to the example and success of the author of *Waverly*, and, curiously enough, in looking into the already mentioned article on history, written at the age of twenty-eight, we find an absolute confirmation of this supposition. "The early part of our imaginary history," says he, "would be rich with coloring from romance, ballad and chronicle. Sir WALTER SCOTT has used the fragments of truth, which historians have scornfully thrown behind them in a manner which may well excite their envy. He has constructed out of their gleanings works which, even considered as histories, are scarcely less valuable than theirs. *But a truly great historian would reclaim those materials which the novelist has appropriated.* The history of the government and the history of the people would be exhibited in that mode in which alone they can be exhibited justly, in inseparable conjunction and intermixture. We should not then have to look for the wars and votes of the Puritans in CLARENDON, and for their phraseology in Old Mortality; for one-half of King JAMES in HUME, and for the other half in the *Fortunes of Nigel*."

That history should leave the atmosphere of Kings and Courts, and learn to appreciate what concerns the People was, we need hardly say, not a conception that originated with MACAULAY: the theory had been gradually forming, and, indeed, was an inevitable outgrowth from the progress of political liberty. If he had merely confined himself to didactic expositions of the true functions of history, his teaching would have been of but little avail. Art is not enlarged by abstract definitions or theoretical conceptions, but by powerful original creations which carry us up to mountains of vision where that which is incommunicable by logical formula reveals itself in flashes of beauty and repose. This is what MACAULAY did for the history of England.

In 1849 the first two volumes came out. Who does not recall the effect they produced? How the drowsy age that had been fed on RAPIN and HUME and SMOLLETT, and thought it knew the whole story, rubbed its eyes at the apparition of the pictured page wherein was revealed a whole new world of English life! What circumstantial reality in the incidents! What dramatic movement in the personages! What admirable management of historical perspective! What splendor of style! What pellucid clearness of narrative! And a new surprise and satisfaction awaited his readers when criticism, trying the work in its crucible, found that this was not romance but reality—that if a plastic imagination had molded the form, the substance was very truth; that the minute accuracy of details was not less marvelous than the artistic symmetry of the whole.

The period of English history which MACAULAY took for his province was that which extends from the accession of JAMES II. "down to a time which is within the memory of men still living." But it is only too well known that he was cut off ere he had done the moiety of his task. In early life he was robust and active; but in his later years his friends could not but perceive the progress of some mysterious malady. It is said that he himself felt inward monitions that he should never live to complete his work. Ere long his ambition receded from the hope of reaching the close of the first Brunswicks, and before his last illness he had reduced his plan to the reign of Queen ANNE. In fact, however, he was only permitted to bring the narrative down to the death of WILLIAM III.; and even of this the latter part was but rough-hewn. The work, therefore, remains a torso—a statue like the Laocoön, the noblest monument of Hellenic art, incomplete in its members. We have no wish, however, to see any mere artisan profane with his unhallowed touch that which the cunning hand of the immortal artist did fashion. HUME had his SMOLLETT; it would be a pity if MACAULAY should have his.

Regarding the enchantment of MACAULAY's style, all men are agreed: let us, therefore, touch a deeper question—what is to be said of his historic veracity? This is a matter which we in this country will probably judge differently from Englishmen. In England, cotemporary politics are so inseparably blended with precedents and traditions that any narrative of the past is inevitably judged from a polemical standpoint. MACAULAY was a Whig, and an ardent Whig; and accordingly there was no end to the hue and cry raised by the Tories on the appearance of each successive installment of the work. It was flouted as a "political pamphlet," and the *History of England* was sneeringly called "*History of England*." That the charge of partisanship was wholly groundless, we are not prepared to aver; but we cannot help believing that it was most grossly exaggerated. In reperusing these volumes it occurred to us to test this matter with some care. We find him lashing Whigs and Dissenters, when they deserve it, just as freely as Tories and Churchmen. We find throughout a hearty scorn of all that is base and subservient and obstructive—a free admiration of all that is pure and lovely and of good report, of all that goes to the bettering of man's estate, of all that furthers progress. If Toryism more frequently presents itself in alliance with the former qualities, and therefore comes in for a greater share of vituperation, so much the worse for Toryism. There is a species of cant about historic impartiality with which we have no patience. It is most true that events and men should be judged with fairness and candor, the former in the light of their antecedents, the latter in the light of their environment. But to exclude the historian from sympathy with a cause, from taking sides, from championing the right, is to ask history to vacate its function, which from the beginning was and now is to "move to pity, terror and indignation." It will be found that this kind of impartiality, or, as it might better be named, this indifferentism, exists only in minds devoid of moral enthusiasm, and it is very certain that without moral enthusiasm art itself will soon wither and die.

Of such was not MACAULAY—not the man was he to stand unmoved without the lists, but rather a true knight and Paladin, who made the arena to resound with the clamor of his charge and the blows of his battle-ax. He vindicated in his History, as he vindicated in Parliament, the cause of right, of freedom, of truth—the cause of the milk-white and immortal hind; and as he himself loved humanity and had faith in its progress, so he sought to strengthen this love and faith in others by exhibiting how much there was in England's checkered history to excite—let us quote his own fine words—"to excite thankfulness in all religious minds and hope in the breasts of all patriots."

With all his varied and admirable powers, however, with all his abundant gifts and graces, MACAULAY had his limitations. Though a splendid type of the English genius, it was the *English* genius, after all—acute, courageous, practical; but without deep spirituality, without grand passion, without abandonment. To the apprehension of an Englishman there is nothing in Heaven and earth that is *not* dreamed of in his philosophy. And in the case of MACAULAY, whether it was due to his temperament, his high animal spirits, or what not, there was at least that in the structure of his intellect which shut him out from sympathy with some of the most powerful elements of human nature. When, for example, he attempts the analysis of men like BUNYAN or JOHNSON, it is hardly possible to avoid feeling that he is off his bent. The agonies which the inspired tinker underwent at one period of his life, and the profound melancholy which haunted JOHNSON, are disposed of and accounted for in a manner which to many persons must appear very unsatisfactory. On the other hand, he is entirely at home when dealing with such a type of character as WILLIAM III.—scarcely so well when dealing with such a type as CROMWELL. A comparison of CARLYLE's Cromwell with MACAULAY's Cromwell, and of CARLYLE's Johnson with MACAULAY's Johnson, would form a very interesting and instructive study.

We are not aware whether MACAULAY's History is now much read; but it should be. English history merits the careful study of Americans at this time—merits it certainly much more than French history, and especially French Revolutionary history, which appears to be so popular with our people. English history, more than any other, presents a philosophy teaching by examples that are pat to our times and needs. These volumes of MACAULAY carry us through some of the most important periods in the political and social life of our old-world forefathers; and we cannot help thinking that their study would tend to teach charity and moderation: to quicken the zeal of those who lag behind, by showing them that progress is inevitable; to abate the violence of political extremists by the proof that not human society, any more than nature, proceeds *per saltum*; in fine, to inspire hope in all by the assurance that out of our passionate strivings, out of our poor gropings and endeavors, there comes in due time that which is best for men and ages.

An Adventure with Toombs on the Continent—His Thirst for a Fight with an American.

From the Pittsburgh (Penn.) Commercial, Oct. 29.

A lady correspondent, a resident of Pittsburgh, but now on a tour of the European Continent, writing from Munich, under date of Sept. 6, 1866, relates an adventure which happened to the party of which she and other Pittsburghers were members, while ascending the Rigi. The adventure took place at a resting place half-way up the mountain, and is thus narrated:

Here occurred a scene, which in its exhibition of some of the worst features of human nature, rather marred the effects of the beauty around us. While on the boat I had observed some man talking and laughing very boisterously with several others who seemed to be ladies and gentlemen. He was a large, loosely, but powerfully-made man, but common-looking in the extreme. WALTER told me it was TOOMBS, of Georgia; but I think none of the rest knew him. While we rested, this same man came out of the shed, where there were several other gentlemen sitting, and made some remarks to one of the girls about the scenery, Rigi, &c. I thought he was intoxicated; but at last, in some way, the subject turned to America, and he proclaimed himself a "rebel to the backbone," &c. We spoke politely of our different opinions, but he only became more blatant. Mr. McC. had recognized him by this time, and did not seem anxious to continue the conversation. At last TOOMBS said something about "the South not being conquered," "would give us trouble yet." Without intending any offense, Mr. McC. said, "What will you do it with?" O, how the wild beast in the old man's eyes glared. He swore at Mr. McC., and said, "With blood and bones, and manhood, Sir, like I've got," and then his rage became uncontrolled. Mr. McC. answered him very quietly, that as they had used up everything they had in this ineffectual struggle he did not see where they were going to get any more. But TOOMBS only swore at the Yankees, calling them all manner of names, saying we had hired men to fight the South, &c., the same old stuff about a Southerner being able to whip five Yankees, and as much more as you can imagine.

Of course, we were all aghast. We could not even muster enough German to tell our men to lead the horses on. WALTER said to him: "Mr. TOOMBS, this is hardly the place for such conversation—before ladies." The mention of his name seemed to solace him. He looked up in amazement: "You know my name!" "Yes, Sir, I do." Without a word more he turned away. By this time we had succeeded in starting our horses. Mr. McC. stepped up to him and told him he was no gentleman to use such language before ladies. Whereupon TOOMBS called him a liar and rushed up to strike him, but WALTER diverted him, and Mr. McC. walked on after us. He wanted to have Mr. McC.'s card, would meet him anywhere to settle the matter, and a parcel more of such drunken nonsence. I do not know how WALTER ended it, but he left him still thirsting for a fight with Mr. McC. He had an open knife in his hand, and beside being drunk was so large and strongly built that he would probably have been more than a match for them both. Of course we girls were in a state of great excitement till the two gentlemen joined us.

The Publishing of Books Here and in England.

MUSCATINE, Iowa, Friday, Oct. 26, 1856.

Editor Chicago Tribune:

It is a thing for which you ought to receive "distinguished consideration" and thanks of the public, that you have reopened the paper question. It has happened that I have had some practical experience in the practical workings of the present laws on the subject—for I take it that the slight change made by the last session of Congress has had no perceptible effect—and it may not be without usefulness to state some facts, many of which "I saw and part of which I was."

I spent two months and more, last winter, in Philadelphia, attending to the publication of a historical work pertaining to the gallant part taken by the troops of the State of Iowa in conquering the slaveholders' rebellion. I spent much of the time in the publishing house of J. B. LIPPINCOTT & Co., and, I trust, without impertinent curiosity, learned a good deal about the book and paper trade. When the work I spoke of was stereotyped there were found to be 743 pages. An edition of 2,500, it will be seen, would require a good deal of paper, a good deal of muslin, a good deal of leather, and of all the other things used in the process of bookmaking. Notwithstanding the fact that the house of LIPPINCOTT & Co. published the work as low as I could have it done at any respectable house, and lower than I could have had it done with equal mechanical excellence in New-York, *I discovered that I might have gone to London and saved several hundred dollars on the edition by having it published at the British metropolis.* I could have paid my passage in a Cunard steamship across the Atlantic and back, paid all personal expenses, brought back an edition of the work, and put it on the market with several hundred dollars in my exhausted purse! Every intelligent publisher in America knows that this is so. Mr. LIPPINCOTT has been in Europe many months, for no *other purpose than to buy and ship to this country what may well be called whole editions of foreign works*—works upon which there is no American copywright, for which not a single penny has to be paid to their authors, and which, therefore, ought to be published cheaper here than abroad, and would be but for the miserable statesmanship (God save the mark!) which, in the asserted influence of "home interests," builds up the great publishing houses of Paternoster Row, and, to a proportionate extent, tears down those of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia, Cincinnati and Chicago.

Now, if this thing existed as to a matter that people guzzled down their throats, or even wore upon their backs, or thrust on the outside of their heads; if it existed as to what is called whisky, or brandy, or fine silks and satins, artificials, monstrous waterfalls, &c., &c., things of luxury and ugliness, it would be well enough. But aside from this "American statesmanship," putting money in the purses of foreigners, it is the worst of all taxes—a tax on knowledge. It is a great shame that this "American statesmanship" enriches the foreign publishers of the works of CARLYLE at the expense of the works of EMERSON; that it enriches the foreign publishers of the works of MACAULAY at the expense of the home publishers of the great American work of BANCROFT, and so on, and so on, all around the circle. But it is a still greater shame that this humbug called "American statesmanship," still practically in the interest of foreign houses, should put up the price of our own schoolbooks, and the very Bibles from which we think we learn the way to eternal life.

Free government must be based upon general intelligence. *Libri cibus animo*, books are good for the mind is an old saying. HORACE would now add newspapers, no doubt. They are absolute necessities, and of so much more importance to the common weal as the mind is superior to the body. Bologna sausages are excellent things in their way, but the country might get along without them. It cannot get along without an intelligent public, and to put a tax upon the people's means of acquiring intelligence is simply persecution. It can only be called tax by courtesy.

Respectfully, &c.,
L. D. INGERSOLL.

COMMENT OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

Mr. INGERSOLL might have added that WEBSTER's spelling books are printed in large quantities in London for the American market. The book trade in the United States is struggling against protected paper, protected cloth, protected leather, protected thread and protected types. The only thing wanting now to destroy it entirely *is a tariff on books sufficiently high to put them out of the reach of common people.* Something might be done in the same direction by putting an additional tariff on chemicals which enter into the composition of paper, so as to induce some man to "diversify his industry" by making bleaching powders. Having done this, the fool's paradise would not be far off.

Chances of Success for an Irish Insurrection.

Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.

IRELAND, Saturday, Oct. 13, 1866.

I see it stated from the other side of the Atlantic that the standard of revolt is to be raised in Ireland before the close of the present year.

A war between England and Ireland, in Ireland, and in the present condition of the world, could only have one result, *It would augment the misery of this country a hundred-fold.* Even were a landing successfully effected, and some thousands of American-Irish thrown upon the soil of Ireland, it must be plain to all who are not utterly infatuated that an invasion of this kind, aided by an insurrection, *would have no chance of success against the unfettered power of England.* However sacred and righteous a cause may be, no man is justified in calling upon others to support it in arms, against all human probabilities of success. If ever this contest is to arise—and that it will arise one day no one who is intimate with the disposition prevailing among the people of Ireland can, I think, doubt—it should take place under quite different circumstances from those that at present exist, or that are likely to exist, at least any time during the present year. England is at present at peace, and could direct all her forces toward Ireland, and the proprietary class and the Roman Catholic hierarchy are hostile to the principles of the Fenians, while the peasantry, among whom those principles naturally find acceptance, are unarmed and unorganized. *To launch, therefore, an Irish expedition from America on the shores of Ireland would be as unwise a proceeding as ever was undertaken;* and credulous as Irishmen are represented to be, they have, I should think, good sense enough to perceive how hopelessly Quixotic it would be. The time cannot be remote when England will be engaged in war. In the present state of Europe peace cannot exist for many years, and the smallest amount of judgment should dictate to the Irish national party that their best, almost their only hope of achieving their aims is when England is occupied in war with some of the other Powers of the world.

Post-Office Envelopes.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT, October, 1866.

Letter-size envelopes stamped 3 cents, made of a cheaper quality of paper than those heretofore issued, are furnished by the Department at $32 80 per thousand (being $2 80, exclusive of postage), and in proportion for less quantities. The better quality, at $34 80 per thousand, is not, however, superseded, but will be supplied as heretofore, and, if desired, will be ruled for the address without additional charge. Upon all letter and official size envelopes there will be printed, *across the end*, without additional charge, the names, business, and post-office address of parties, and a request to return it unclaimed within a given time—the whole not to exceed four lines—when ordered in quantities of five hundred and upward of any specific denomination.

Among the advantages secured to the public by the use of the stamped envelopes are: First, cheapness; second, security to correspondence, in this, that the stamp cannot be removed nor lost; third, where a request is indorsed for the return of the letter, it will not be sent to the Dead Letter Office in the event of its non-delivery, but will be returned direct to the writer free of postage. The postage on stamped envelopes, spoiled in directing, will be refunded in stamps, as provided in section 189, Postal Regulations. By order of the Postmaster-General.

A. N. ZEVELY,
Third Assistant Postmaster-General.

The Collection of Duties on the Cargoes of Spanish Vessels.

The following circular, addressed to officers of of customs, was issued by the Secretary of the Treasury yesterday:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Oct. 24, 1866.

The Spanish Government having decreed a suspension, for six months, of the export of duties hithert exacted at the islands of Cuba and Porto Rico, upon merchandise exported thence in vessels other than Spanish bottoms, to take effect upon the publication of the said decree in the *Gazette* of Havana; the corresponding discriminating tonnage duty laid by the first section of the act of June 30, 1834, will not be exacted of Spanish vessels arriving in ports of the United States; provided that on each such arrival there be filed with the Collector of the port a certificate of a Consul of the United States at the said islands, showing that the Spanish decree aforesaid has taken effect and remains in full force at the time of the departure of the vessel.

H. McCULLOCH,
Secretary of the Treasury.

DOMESTIC ITEMS.

The Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce have tendered to the city, as a gift, the old William Penn Mansion, corner of Second and Gothic streets, provided the city will remove it and place it in Fairmount Park. Mayor MICHAEL, in conveying the tender to the Councils, remarked that the building was in such a state of dilapidation that it would not stand the shock of removal. He said, however, a sufficient quantity of material might be preserved to reproduce it on a small scale, and such a disposition of it he recommended.

An ordinance is before the Philadelphia City Council, requesting the Legislature to pass a law requiring foreign insurance companies to pay three per cent. into the City Treasury on the amount of their dividends, and home insurance companies two per cent. Also, a bill requesting the Legislature to pass an act annulling the act exempting certain property from taxation, and requiring all property to pay its proportional tax.

The citizens of Greenwood County, Kansas, lately held a meeting at Eureka, and, in signification of their determination to prevent the introduction of diseased Southern cattle into the State, declared that they would take the lives of beasts and men, if necessary, in order to protect themselves from loss of property.

The Sons of Malta have been reorganized in Memphis, Tenn.

PERSONAL.

The widow of the rebel Gen. ROGER W. HANSON intends to have his body removed from Tennessee and reinterred in the cemetery at Lexington, Ky.

Major Z. K. PANGBORN has retired from the editorship of the Jersey City *Times*, which paper he has edited since it was established.

An Ohio man has effected insurance on his life to the amount of $300,000.

NOTES FROM THE PEOPLE.

The Gold Question.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The editorial contained in your issue of Oct. 25, under the heading, "The Gold Question," has been attentively read by a large and influential class in this community. I refer to the class that transacts our trade with foreign countries, that owns or charters our magnificent fleet of merchant vessels and sends them to all parts of the globe to bring us our teas and coffees and silks and spices, and the produce and manufactures of all other lands, in exchange for our tobaccos and sugars and grains and cotton, and a host of manufactures in which we in our turn excel. To this class belong more or less directly all our shipowners, our importers and exporters of every kind, our principal bankers and brokers, our Moses Taylors, our A. A. Lows, our Aspinwalls, Chaunceys, Stewarts, Chittendens, Dodges, Sturgeses and a host of others of greater or lesser wealth and note. Almost all the men belonging to this class, certainly all the most important of them, are American citizens; they have been conspicuous for loyalty and patriotic devotion to their country before, during and since our late war; their transactions are all but essential to the well-being of the entire nation; their contributions to the national Treasury are of immense amount, and are cheerfully given; yet, as a class, they have been subjected throughout the whole war and are still subjected to constant and injurious obloquy under the invidious name of foreign merchants. With the exception of the merchants in the great cities, and a few thinking people everywhere, almost everybody believes that our trade with foreign countries is in the hands of foreigners, and is carried on for foreign account and in the interest of foreign peoples; and hence "our selfish foreign merchants and bankers" have been over and over again, and are still daily classed with "rebels, greedy forestallers and unscrupulous speculators," and charged with all the evils resulting from a fluctuating gold market, a depreciation of the national currency and Government credit, and a general disturbance of values throughout the country—and all for the simple reason that the far distant and widely different nations with whom they transact our business for us, do not and cannot know any other general international standard of value but gold.

During the excitement of the war, when good and evil passions were aroused on all sides, it was entirely useless to attempt to argue a question seemingly unimportant, and the full bearings of which were not readily perceived; but now, that we seem again entering upon a career of peaceful activity, and, it is to be hoped, general prosperity, it is well to examine into preconceived opinions and test their value by the light of calmer judgment. You, Messrs. Editors of the TIMES, who are always in the van of battle for equal justice to all, will, I hope, continue to investigate and throw light upon a subject to which your recent editorial has anew directed attention.

Were the question merely of the merited or unmerited obloquy inflicted upon a class, that question might well be left to time to answer; but the fact to which I beg to call your attention is, that this obnoxious name, erroneously and unjustly applied, has caused the entire series of national and international problems, commonly summed up under the name of the Gold question, the importance of which to the whole nation can scarcely be overestimated, to be looked upon as foreign, obnoxious unpatriotic, disloyal. Hence the discussion of this important question has everywhere been silenced. Every one who sought to obtain or shed light upon it has been suspected, and the question itself left unanswered, while the consequent ignorance and the evils arisen from the neglect have grown to a magnitude almost appalling to whoever seeks to find means for their correction. In opening this discussion in your columns you are, therefore, doing the community good service, and one great step is already taken in the right direction if men can be convinced that it is impossible to trade with foreign nations upon any other basis than that of gold, that our trade with foreign nations, which is absolutely essential to our national and individual well-being, is largely carried on by patriotic and loyal American citizens, who buy and sell gold without the slightest earthly reference to their opinion of the value of national currency, but simply and solely because the wants of the community cannot be supplied without it, because they cannot bring to us those things which we need except by paying for them in gold, nor can they buy of us those things in which we abound unless they can sell them for gold; or, in other words, that there is a large trade, the existence of which is essential to the welfare of the community, and which is in the hands of loyal and patriotic American citizens, which cannot be carried on except upon a gold basis.

The decision of Judge SMALLEY, and the manner in which it has been received, (though it seems scarcely tenable, according to the strict letter of the law,) shows that the public mind is gradually returning to just convictions on this subject. No one can do more to spread and confirm these just convictions than the NEW-YORK TIMES, and I trust, Messrs. Editors, you will lend the powerful influence of your journal to secure for the whole Gold Question a thorough and impartial discussion.

J. B. H.

An Overcoat Victim.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A word of caution to travelers through the medium of your journal may be the means of saving them from loss. Cars, steamboats, and all public buildings throughout the country swarm with thieves, who lay hold of carpet-sacks, overcoats, and even gloves and umbrellas, without the least hesitation. The following general order (No. 1) is hereby promulgated:

Don't leave *anything* for five minutes in a stateroom or car seat, if you want to see it again.

Don't leave your baggage in depots in charge of any one except the baggage master. Take a check for everything, if you can get it; if you can't, hold on to your own.

I confidingly left an overcoat for a few minutes on the *Granite State* (in my stateroom, of course,) and on returning found some thief had carried it off. As a consolation, the clerk informed me that it was frequently done on their boat. "Heaven helps those who help themselves," says the adage, but the fellow who helped himself to my overcoat was instigated by the devil.

E. P. W.

Mexican Grants of Land.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Oct. 30, 1866.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Possibly in anticipating any cession of territory from the Juarez administration, our Government may have overlooked the somewhat important fact that Señor JUAREZ possesses no power or authority to alienate any portion of the national domain, while on the contrary, the act, conferring upon him extraordinary powers, passed Dec. 11, 1861, expressly deprives him of any pretension to such a course of action.

The language of the act is explicit:

"ART. 2. The Executive is hereby fully authorized and empowered to take such steps and adopt such measures as in his judgment may be necessary under the existing circumstances, without other restrictions *than that of saving the independence and integrity of the national territory*, the form of government established by the Constitution and the principles and laws of reform."

Assuredly the Constitutionalists of this country should entertain some shadow of respect for the Constitutionalists of a neighboring nation whom they pretend to defend.

Yours, &c.
T. P.

Southern Politics.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The author of the excellent article on "Southern Leaders and Their Follies," in Monday's paper, evidently misunderstands the use of the term "United States," as quoted by JOHN LETCHER. The Virginia Ratifying Convention did not use the term as we do, to indicate a *country*, but as denoting a collection of States; and "the people" the Convention referred to were "the people (of each) of the (several) United States."

The plea itself, however, is of no force. JAMES MADISON long since told Virginia and the world that there could be no such thing as a *qualified* acceptance by a State of the United States Constitution.

H

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE TEMPLE EMANU EL.

New Hebrew Temple on Fifth-avenue—Description of the Building—The Laying of the Corner-Stone.

Yesterday afternoon the corner-stone of the Temple Emanu El was laid at the site of the new edifice on Forty-third-street and Fifth-avenue. The congregation who are about to raise a structure upon which will be expended the sum of $600,000, numbers now three hundred, and, twenty-one years ago, met, but thirty in number, in a room at the corner of Grand and Clinton streets. The patient energy characteristic of the Hebrew people is here admirably illustrated in the fact that a congregation even now so small should be both able and willing to devote a sum so large to the spiritual education of their race and the preservation of their religion.

THE TEMPLE.

The site of the Temple as above stated is at the corner of Fifth-avenue and Forty-third-street, fronting on the former 104 feet, and on the latter 184 feet. The design promises that the structure will be a work of impressive architectural beauty. The material will be principally Ohio and Newark stone, with polished Scotch granite pillars supporting the roof. The style of the building may be named as Moorish; but like most modern structures, whether in good taste or not, it will exhibit the features of several styles of architecture. Two towers, each rising 140 feet, will ornament the Fifth-avenue front, having between them the great portico of the building. Immense windows of choice woodwork and painted glass will face on this western front, and lesser ones will ornament the southern one on Forty-third-street. The woodwork throughout will be of black walnut and white oak; the seats upholstered in the best manner, the aisles richly carpeted and the floors of the portico and vestibule will be tesselated. The interior area will not be less than sixteen hundred square yards, which will afford accommodation for two thousand persons. The nave will be 34 feet wide and 160 feet long, and the supporting pillars will be over sixty feet high. From these general features an idea may be formed as to the imposing character of the work.

The basement is to be used as a lecture-room and Sabbath school-rooms, where four or five hundred children may receive instruction. In addition to these there are many auxiliary rooms, among them the robing-room and vestry, to be appropriately ornamented and fitted.

As stated yesterday in the address of Mr. MAY, a prominent member of the congregation, the best services have been secured toward the erection of the temple. The architects of the work are EIDLITZ & FORNBACH, and the builders, MARC EIDLITZ and MASTERSON, SMITH and SINCLAIR. It is hoped that the labors of these gentlemen and their employes will be completed very early in 1868—not later than the Feast of the Passover.

LAYING THE CORNER-STONE.

At 2 o'clock yesterday the members of the Congregation Emanu El assembled, accompanied by their pastor, Rev. Dr. S. ADLER, Rev. Dr. D. EINHORN, Rev. JAMES K. GUTHEIM, of the congregation Shaaray Chesed of New-Orleans. The services began with the singing of the 100th Psalm, followed by prayer by the reverend pastor. A discourse in German was then delivered by Dr. EINHORN, congratulating the congregation on the approach of the harvest of their labors in the erection of the beautiful temple on whose site they stood, and giving thanks to the Giver of all good for the protection and the prosperity vouchsafed His children in this great land of freedom. Following the animated discourse of the reverend doctor a hymn was sung by the choir, in which the soprano and tenor voices of the leaders were good to listen to. The President of the Building Committee, LEWIS MAY, Esq., delivered an address in English, in which he sketched the past history of the congregation, from its birth, twenty-one years ago, till its coming of age that day, when they were about to lay the foundation-stone of an edifice which would prove an honor to themselves and their City, and be worthy of the religion of their fathers.

The corner-stone was then laid with the customary ceremonies by Dr. ADLER, who manipulated with a silver trowel as gracefully as an expert. On the descent of the stone he said: "In the name of God, I lay this corner-stone of the Temple Emanu El; may the work prove to be a blessing to God and our religion."

Music followed, and was succeeded by a brief address by Dr. ADLER, who gave place, as it threatened to storm just then, to the reverend gentleman from New-Orleans, Dr. GUTHEIM, who delivered, in English, an eloquent and highly impressive address on the necessity of religion to man's happiness, and of the acceptableness of worship, accompanied by dignity and appropriate ceremony, to the Divine Being.

The singing of the Hallelujah by the choir closed the highly impressive ceremonies.

Lambert, the San Francisco Gold Robber, Escapes from the Detective Cells at Police Headquarters.

The first announcement made to Superintendent KENNEDY on his arrival at Police Headquarters yesterday morning, was one which he received with anything but gratitude. A prisoner had escaped from one of the comfortable rooms, called cells, on the main floor of the building, usually occupied by prisoners brought in by the Detective Police Officers. There are cells that are cells in the basement, but the rooms referred to are a species of reserved apartments for respectable persons under arrest. The prisoner who escaped yesterday morning was JOHN LAMBERT *alias* "John Lambert Benson," charged with having robbed Mr. ADAMS, a United States Collector, on the high seas, between Astoria, Oregon, and San Francisco, of gold amounting to $20,500. The prisoner came on here on board the *Santiago de Cuba*, and was arrested before landing by Detectives BENNETT and COYLE. He was taken before the then sitting magistrate at the Tombs, who, for want of jurisdiction and owing to insufficiency of evidence, discharged him. Immediately after this discharge he was again arrested, by instructions from Superintendent KENNEDY, on information contained in telegrams which he had received from San Francisco, also letters from J. W. LEESE, captain of the detective force of San Francisco. After receiving the second dispatch the order for arrest was given, and soon thereafter the prisoner signed a letter in which he stated his preference to return without a requisition. While awaiting the requisition a writ of *habeas corpus* was issued by Recorder HACKETT, which was served about the 17th of April last. On the return to this writ the prisoner was discharged. He was again arrested on a warrant from the United States Commissioner and taken before Commissioner OSBORN for examination. At the time of the arrest the sum of $4,500 was found in the possession of the prisoner, and he could not give any satisfactory account of how he got it, but did admit that if it was stolen it was not stolen from Mr. ADAMS. It also appeared that he had assumed various names, and had been on board the different steamers plying between San Francisco and other ports, and that the passengers and hands on board the *Santiago de Cuba* were familiar with his appearance.

When Detective BENNETT went on board the *Santiago de Cuba* to make the arrest, he found a banjo wrapped in canvass, and inside the banjo was a buckskin satchel, and in the satchel was $4,200 in gold. This carefully packed banjo was hanging up over the berth of LAMBERT, the prisoner, and when the detective showed him the gold, he said, "It's all up with me now." While the examination before Commissioner OSBORN was progressing, a requisition was expected to arrive from California, which, however, did not reach here before July. The Commissioner discharged the prisoner, and he was again arrested. He was subsequently taken before Judge BRADY on a writ of *habeas corpus*, and the last return was to have been made yesterday, and it was expected that Detective BENNETT would start for San Francisco with his prisoner to-day, but LAMBERT's escape has put an end to all this business. The prisoner effected his escape by sawing two iron bars, each about an inch in diameter, and bending them back; then, letting himself down to the Court-yard below with his blanket, he was a free man, for all he had to do was to walk out at the basement door and join the outside world once more. LAMBERT displayed no little ingenuity in the manner of his escape, and showed himself to be altogether too dangerous a man to send off with one officer. Considering that LAMBERT has made his escape from the detectives, in the same way twice, the Commissioners should accept the fact as an admonition to do away with the respectable cells and treat all prisoners alike by keeping them in the cells proper below the detective office. It appears that LAMBERT was thus kept until the doctor ordered him up into the comfortable room from which he escaped. Mr. KENNEDY has pursued LAMBERT with a vigor that is praiseworthy, and it is unfortunate that he should have escaped so easily just at the moment when the case was about consummated on this side of the continent.

The Furman-street Homicide.

On Sunday morning last, between 2 and 3 o'clock, a fracas occurred in front of No. 10 Furman-street, near State-street, in which PATRICK GLEASON was struck, as supposed, with a smoothing-iron, and died shortly thereafter. TIMOTHY MCAULIFFE was also struck, and somewhat injured, on the same occasion.

The men accused of committing the assault, named JOSEPH HORTON and OWEN MCSHANE, are in custody, and are held to await the result of the Coroner's inquest.

The following is the substance of the testimony, so far as taken:

Timothy McAuliffe testified that he resided in Columbia-street, between Joralemon and State streets; resided at No. 18 State-street for upward of three years; knew the deceased, Patrick Gleason, for the last four years; he resided at No. 10 Furman-street; on Saturday morning, Oct. 28, about two o'clock, I went into Gleason's house; went into Mr. Conner's store, corner of Furman and State streets, about one o'clock the same morning; the deceased, Thomas McAbout, and some others I did not know, with Conners and his barkeeper, were in the place when I went in; we all had a drink in Conners' store; I drank, and think the rest of the party drank also; I was under the influence of liquor; was talking to the party while in the store; left Conner's store, alone, and went into Gleason's house; found Mr. and Mrs. Gleason and his family there, also Michael Dee; remained some time; do not remember what was said while in Mr. Gleason's room; Joseph Horton and Owen McShane came in; they followed me into the house; soon after I got up, and started to leave, and was in the hallway when Mrs. Gleason called to me to come back; McShane was ahead of me, and the first thing I knew he struck me in the face; I think he had some weapon in his hand; Gleason followed to protect me, and I saw him in a few minutes lying on the sidewalk, in front of his own door; Mrs. Gleason came out and said that her husband had been murdered; the deceased was taken in his own room, and I followed; heard a policeman say that the man was dead; I was then taken to the station-house by some officers; Gleason was out on the sidewalk when I was struck by McShane; had seen both Horton and McShane before that night; have seen them around the neighborhood for the past two years; McShane and Horton were in Conner's store on Sunday morning; do not know whether they were in ahead of me or not; heard no words between deceased, McShane and Horton; was in company with Horton and McShane on the Saturday night before Gleason was killed; do not remember drinking with them; do not recollect where it was that I met McShane and Horton; was not at work on Saturday; did not drink anything that day until after I had my supper; never went in any place expressly to drink with Horton or McShane; do not recollect having any conversation with either McShane or Horton in Gleason's house.

Michael Dee and *Joseph O'Connor* were examined. Their testimony was corroborative of that of the first witness, after which the inquest was adjourned until Friday afternoon next.

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

Exhibition Drill of the Twelfth Regiment in Morris—A Competitive Drill in Casey Proposed by the Eighth Regiment.

Agreeably to previous announcement, the Twelfth Regiment appeared under arms at Tompkins Square yesterday afternoon, for the purpose of giving their second public exhibition of the peculiarities of Gen. MORRIS' improved infantry tactics. The command appeared to good advantage, there being about four hundred men in line, and the several evolutions were neatly performed. Col. WM. G. WARD was in command. Both he and Maj. WARD appeared in full dress, epaulettes, &c., while the staff and line officers wore the plain shoulder-straps. This was not correct, and should be rectified in the future. Owing to the threatening state of the weather there were but few spectators present, and Capt. MOUNT and his one hundred and twenty policemen, found but little work to do. The drill was a success, however, inasmuch as the successive formations were properly made, and the battalion was admirably handled by Col. WARD, while the different evolutions exhibited the new system of tactics in a most favorable light. The new system does not impress us favorably, however, as it is evident that one not having a knowledge of CASEY's or HARDEE's would make but little progress with MORRIS', for the movements are often complex, although the system, as a whole appears to be quite simple. The drill was, however, intended as one of practice for the command, and not wholly of an exhibiting character, so extended criticism is out of place.

The entire programme for the drill could not be carried out, owing to the sudden fall of the threatening shower, and the command was ordered on the march for the armory at an early hour, when the regiment was dismissed.

We understand that the Eighth Regiment (Washington Grays) intend giving an exhibition drill in CASEY's tactics some time during the ensuing fortnight, at Tompkins' Parade-ground. This is the result of a controversy having arisen regarding the relative merits of the two systems of tactics, and the Eighth Regiment drill will be productive of good results, and we hope that it will be the forerunner of other competition drills by other regiments in the National Guard. Such competition is absolutely necessary to infuse the proper spirit into the individual commands, and a series of drills cannot fail to be of decided benefit.

ELECTION IN THE TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT.

An election to fill the position of Captain of A Company, in the Twenty-second Regiment, N. G., rendered vacant by the resignation of Capt. GILBERT, was held at the Armory on Tuesday evening, Col. JAMES F. COX presiding, and resulted in the election of Lieut. GEORGE W. WINGATE on the first ballot by a unanimous vote. That officer was accordingly declared elected by the Colonel, and being present announced his acceptance of the position. Capt. WINGATE was elected to the same position in the Spring, but declined accepting it. He is Secretary of the regimental board of officers, and an occasional contributor to the press.

POLICE TRIALS.

Interfering with an Officer—Neglect of Duty.

Before Commissioners Bergen, Acton and Manierre.

The members of the police are evidently on their good behavior recently, or else our citizens are too much taken up with election matters to enter complaints against them, for the last two trial days have been but thinly attended. But two cases were presented yesterday wherein citizens were the complainants, and in both of these the officers complained of were shown to have been in the right.

INTERFERING WITH AN OFFICER.

PATRICK O'ROURKE, proprietor of a liquor-store at No. 126 Third-avenue, charged Officer MURPHY, of the Nineteenth Precinct, with having assaulted him, and with pointing a pistol at his head, and threatening to blow his brains out. Officers SHANNON, MORAN, TULLY and HOUSTON were also implicated in the charge as being parties to the assault. From the testimony in the case it appears that a week ago last Saturday, about midnight, the complainant and Officer SHANNON were talking politics on the sidewalk, and differing somewhat on the absorbing question of Fenianism. Their voices were loud and their language profane. While thus chatting, a man named SULLIVAN came behind SHANNON and struck him a blow on the head which knocked him down. O'ROURKE picked the officer up, and SULLIVAN ran away. SHANNON being badly injured went to the Station-house and reported the affair, when Officer MURPHY and the others were directed to put on citizen's clothes and look for SULLIVAN. They proceeded to the house of O'ROURKE, which MURPHY entered. He found SULLIVAN there, and overheard him say that he had served out SHANNON nicely, and O'ROURKE said he didn't give him half enough. MURPHY then attempted to arrest SULLIVAN, when O'ROURKE and his barkeeper interfered on one side and the other officers on the other. A row ensued, during which SULLIVAN escaped and O'ROURKE and his barkeeper were roughly handled. The trial lasted nearly two hours, but as it was shown that complainant had interfered with MURPHY in the discharge of his duty, he got but little sympathy, and the officers need fear no penalty.

WANTED HIS SKID.

Mr. DELANCEY KENNEDY charged Officer JAMES M. BROWN with neglect of duty. According to his statement he went to a steamboat pier and claimed a "skid" he saw there as his property. The man in charge of the pier refused to let him have it, and when Mr. KENNEDY undertook to carry it off, prevented his doing so. Mr. KENNEDY then called the officer to arrest the man who had laid hands on him, but the officer informed him that he had seen no breach of the peace, and that when he did he would arrest all parties concerned. Mr. KENNEDY then again tried to remove the "skid," and was again prevented, the officer not interfering. For this non-interference the officer was called to answer. In his defence he stated that no force was used more than necessary to prevent the carrying away of the "skid," and as there was no proof that it was the property of KENNEDY, he supposed the dock-keeper was right in refusing to let him take it away. The Commissioners thought the officer was right, and had carried out their instructions to the letter.

Work of the Twenty-sixth Precinct Police.

Capt. BRACKETT and his faithful band of officers in the Twenty-sixth Precinct have been doing considerable work during the quarter which ended yesterday. The following is an abstract of the report of the operations of that Precinct for the time named:

During the quarter ending Oct. 31 the Police of the Twenty-sixth Precinct (City Hall) reported to the Corporation Attorney for prosecution:

6,193 complaints against City Railroad cars for running for hire without license; 126 complaints against hackney-coach drivers for various violations of Corporation ordinances; 14 complaints against second-hand dealers doing business without license; 5 complaints against junk-dealers for doing business without license.

The following was the result of the foregoing complaints:

Judgments rendered by Judges of the District Courts against City railroad cars, none; judgments rendered against hackmen, 16; judgments rendered against second-hand dealers, 3; judgments against junk dealers, 1. Hackmen arrested for violation of corporation ordinances, 168; fined by the Mayor, 75; discharged by the Mayor, 93. Cartmen arrested, 67; fined by the Mayor, 49; discharged by the Mayor, 18. Expressmen arrested, 18; fined by the Mayor, 14; discharged by the Mayor, 4. Venders of fish, &c., arrested, 24; fined by the Mayor, 14; discharged by the Mayor, 10.

During the month of October 6,755 public carts and trucks were inspected previous to being licensed. During the same time 854 express wagons were inspected previous to being licensed. Amount of money and property taken from and restored to prisoners, $98 13. Amount recovered from jewelry bazaars and ticket offices for strangers and others, $2,392. Amount of money and property recovered for emigrants by officers of Twenty-sixth Precinct, at Castle Garden, $4,549. Total amount, $6,941.

THE TURF.

The Great Trot on the Fashion Course, Long Island.

To-day the great trotting contest for a purse and stake of $2,000, between the three fastest horses on the American turf, viz.: *Lady Emma*, *Lady Thorn* and *George Wilkes*, comes off on the Fashion Course, Long Island. It is a race of mile heats, best three in five, to wagons, and from the well-known speed and celebrity of the horses engaged, it will assuredly prove the most exciting affair of the season. Last week *Lady Thorn* and *Lady Emma* trotted a match on the Union Course

Long Island, for $2,000, mile heats, to wagons, in which, after one of the finest races ever witnessed on the classic soil of Long Island, five heats being trotted before the contest was decided, *Lady Emma* won by a short head only.

On the same day GEORGE WILKES trotted a match against time, to wagons, undertaking to beat 2:25 in three heats, and although he was unsuccessful, he showed the remarkable speed by trotting a mile in 2:26 under highly unfavorable circumstances as far as the weather was concerned. To-day, if the day should be fine, thousands will be attracted to the Fashion Course to witness this highly interesting contest.

Quoit Match for the Championship.

The match between WM. HODSON, of Philadelphia, and JAMES McCLAREN, of Newark, N. J., for one thousand dollars and the quoiting championship of America, was played at Philadelphia on Monday and Tuesday last. The match comprised two games, of sixty-one points each, for $500 each game—the scorer of the greatest aggregate number of points in the two games to be regarded as the winner. In the first day's play HODSON was the winner, scoring sixty-one points to the forty-seven of McCLAREN. In the second game HODSON took and maintained the lead, the scores standing, HODSON forty-eight to McCLAREN forty-six, when the latter, finding that he could neither win nor tie the match, resigned the contest, and HODSON was declared the champion pitcher of America. For a number of years the victor held the quoiting championship of England.

Commissioners of Emigration.

At a late meeting of the Board of Commissioners of Emigration, the following resolution was, on motion of Mr. WINSTON, unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That an appropriation of $500 be made for a donation to the Institution of the Sisters of Charity as a slight recognition of the important and valuable services rendered to this Board by them, not only in the alacrity with which during the recent epidemic they responded to the call, but in the devotion exhibited in nursing the cholera patients at the State Emigrant Hospitals, Ward's Island, at a time when extraordinary difficulty was experienced in procuring the assistance of paid nurses.

The following reply to the above resolution was read by the President of the Board, and ordered to be engrossed on the minutes:

ACADEMY OF MOUNT ST VINCENT, NEAR YONKERS, N. Y., Oct. 29, 1866.

Gulian C. Verplanck, Esq.

RESPECTED SIR: Allow us to acknowledge gratefully the esteemed communication received from the Board of the Commissioners of Emigration, (of which honorable body you are President,) wherein such commendatory remarks are made in favor of our Sisters who attended the cholera patients.

This tribute of praise for their zeal and devotedness, as expressed by Mr. WINSTON, of your Board, was more grateful and acceptable to our feelings than the gift which you so delicately presented.

We cannot conclude without entreating you to command our services on any future occasion of a like visitation.

It must ever be a subject of emulation among the Sisters of Charity to encounter disease and pestilence under the most malignant forms.

Would it not be well to give the Sisters some department, some time, under the control of your Board, where their devotedness and spirit of economy may be tested?

Yours, with sincere esteem,
Mother M. JEROME.

Sale of Scranton Coal.

The usual monthly sale of Scranton coal took place yesterday, through Mr. JOHN H. DRAPER, Auctioneer. The attendance was large, but the prices realized were about the same as at the September sale.

The following are the figures:

9,000 tons lump coal	$4 50	@$4 75
6,000 tons steamer coal	5 37½	@ 5 56¼
8,000 tons grate coal	5 37½	@ 5 60
3,000 tons egg coal	5 60	@ 5 70
7,500 tons stove coal	6 45	@ 6 62½
6,500 tons chestnut coal	4 12½	@ 4 37½

At the September sale the following prices were obtained:

10,000 tons lump coal	$4 50	@$5 25
5,000 tons steamer coal	5 00	@ 5 12½
9,000 tons grate coal	5 00	@ 5 25
5,000 tons egg coal	5 37½	@ 5 62½
5,000 tons stove coal	6 37½	@ 6 60
7,000 tons chestnut coal	4 10	@ 4 25

POLICE COURTS.

The Tombs—Before Justice Hogan.

ROBBING HER FRIEND.

ELLEN LANGLEY and HANNAH JACKSON, both colored, have been for some years warm friends, and residents of the Fifth Ward. ELLEN signified her intention on Monday of proceeding to Providence, Rhode Island, to visit her mother, and was assisted in her preparations by HANNAH. When all ready, ELLEN placed $100 in United States treasury notes, inside her stocking, and the two friends then indulged in several drinks of gin, which had the effect of rendering ELLEN helpless. Her friend, however, took the inebriated woman on board the steamer, undressed her, and placed her in a berth, taking care while doing so to secure the money concealed in ELLEN's stocking. On her return to Thomas-street, HANNAH was quite generous in her orders for gin, and regaled several of her female neighbors therewith. When paying the bill, one of these women recognized the pocket-book as one she had presented to the absent ELLEN, and she informed Detective FIELD, of the Fifth Precinct, of her suspicions. HANNAH's arrest soon followed, when a portion of the money and the pocket-book were found in her possession. She confessed the theft. ELLEN returned from Providence yesterday, in obedience to a telegram, when she preferred a complaint against the prisoner, who was held for trial in default of bail, while the complainant was sent to the House of Detention for Witnesses.

THE CONFIDENCE GAME.

MANUEL CORTEZ, *alias* Fernandez, a native of Spain, whose arrest on a charge of having defrauded Mr. COHEN, of Chatham-street, out of a quantity of clothing, has already been recorded, was brought up again yesterday. It appears that the accused called upon BENJAMIN B. DUNVILLE, of No. 124 Ninth-avenue, and made sundry representations by which he obtained $10 worth of provisions. CORTEZ said he was owner and Captain of the schooner *Union*, and wished to purchase provisions therefor, at the same time exhibiting checks for $9,000 on different City Banks, which he proposed to leave with the merchant as security. He selected $10 worth of goods, said he would call the next day and purchase fifty barrels of beef, &c., and then borrowing $20 in cash, disappeared. These facts being reduced to writing, the magistrate committed the prisoner for trial, thus making two charges against him. It is understood that other complaints are pending against CORTEZ.

LARCENY OF A BOAT.

CHRISTOPHER H. MURR, about 14 years of age, hired a rowboat from MICHAEL QUIGLEY, of No. 42 West-street, on the 21st ult., with the understanding that he was to return the same evening. As the boy failed to do so, QUIGLEY made search for his property, when he ascertained that the boat had been taken to Astoria and left there. CHRISTOPHER was arrested by Officer LEAYCRAFT, of the Court Squad, and committed for examination. He stated that he did not know where the boat was, but was willing to search for it.

INDECENT ASSAULT.

CATHARINE BARLOW, of No. 83 Park-street, accused PARDEN MORAINE a native of Italy, of having committed a felonious assault upon her daughter, a child five years of age. The assault was made on Thursday of last week. MORAINE was arrested yesterday by Officer CHAPMAN of the Sixth Precinct, and he was locked up for trial in default of bail.

Jefferson Market—Before Justice Dodge.

A DISHONEST CLERK.

RAPHAEL D. DAVIS, who resides at No. 191 Eighth-avenue, appeared before Justice DODGE yesterday morning, and made oath to the fact that on the 16th of July last he gave a check drawn by himself on the New-York County National Bank for $50, to a young man named HENRY MILLER, then employed by him as clerk, with instructions to collect the same for him. MILLER went to the Bank and drew the money, but never returned with it. Nothing more was heard from him since that time until a few days since, when Mr. DAVIS learned that he was on Blackwell's Island, serving a term of imprisonment for larceny, and as his release would occur yesterday, his former employer desired to get a warrant for his rearrest, which was granted. This was placed in the hands of an officer, who, immediately upon the prisoner's discharge from the Island, arrested him and brought him before Justice DODGE, who committed him for examination.

CARRYING A SLUNG-SHOT.

On Tuesday night, as Officer WILSON, of the Eighteenth Precinct, was passing the corner of Nineteenth-street and First-avenue, he observed a man lurking about in a suspicious manner. The officer at once stepped up to him, and desired to know what he was doing there at that late hour of the night. The man made no reply, but quickly drew a slung-shot from his vest pocket, when the officer seized hold of him and succeeded in getting the weapon away from him before he had an opportunity to use it. He then conveyed him to the Station-house, from whence he was taken, yesterday morning, before Justice DODGE, who committed him for examination. The prisoner gave his name as FRANK McMANUS.

CRUELTY TO A HORSE.

A cabman named EUGENE BRUSSAT was yesterday arrested by Officer McINTYRE, of the Eighteenth Precinct, charged with inhumanly beating his horse, which was attached to the cart, one of the wheels of which was caught in a deep rut in the street, from which it was impossible for the horse unassisted to withdraw it. The accused was committed for examination.

LARCENY OF MEERSCHAUMS.

VICTOR GIRANDY, a cigar dealer, at No. 815½ Broadway, yesterday caused the arrest of one FRANK MARONEY, whom he charges with entering his store through the fan-light over the front doors and stealing therefrom a number of valuable meerschaum pipes. The prisoner was soon afterward arrested and yesterday committed for trial by Justice DODGE.

THE GREENWICH FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY ROBBERY.

IRA W. SMITH, the alleged associate of W. F. WARNER in the Greenwich Fire Insurance Company bond robbery, was brought before Justice DODGE yesterday morning for examination. Additional affidavits by Mr. HARRISON, Secretary of the Company, and Detective TIEMAN, were submitted, but no new light was thrown upon the subject. SMITH persists in his assertions of his innocence and expresses his confidence in his speedy acquittal before an honest jury. He was fully committed without bail.

ALLEGED THEFT OF A POCKET-BOOK.

Mrs. ANNIE GRAUER, yesterday caused the arrest of HENRY BARENT and MICHAEL CLARK, on a charge of theft, alleged by her to have been committed by them on Tuesday afternoon. Her story is that the accused came to her house, No. 136 Eighth-avenue to repair the roof. That in the course of the day they came into her room, and pretending to be interested in two pictures that hung over a bed in the apartment they quietly removed a pocket-book containing $28, belonging to her, which laid on the coverlid of the bed, and took it away with them.

Essex Market—Before Justice Shandley.

A GEORGIAN SWINDLED.

A Georgian, named W. H. CHASTAIN, who is stopping temporarily at the Manhattan Hotel, yesterday caused the arrest of MOSES SCOTT and —— STEVENS, on the charge of enticing him into a Chatham-street gift-jewelry establishment, and there robbing him of $150 by means of the game known as "three-card monte." The accused were committed for examination.

A GREEDY BAKER.

HENRY WINTERS, a baker at No. 14 First-avenue, gave one of his men named ADAM PETTNER, a basket containing fifty loaves of bread, which he was to deliver to customers, instead of which he appropriated them to his own use. He was committed for examination by Justice SHANDLEY.

PETTY THEFT FROM A VESSEL.

Two young men, named FRANK KING and EDWARD HUTCHER, were arrested yesterday morning, just as they were coming off the pier at the foot of Fifth-street, East River, with two bars of pig-lead, valued at $20, which they admitted to have stolen from the sailing vessel *Maria Greenleaf*. The property was taken with the prisoners to the Eleventh Precinct Police Station-house, where it was at once recognized by the Captain of the ship as his property. The accused were committed for trial.

Yorkville Court—Before Justice Kelly.

A PRETENDED GREENHORN.

On Tuesday of the present week Mr. ROBERT ANDERSON, of No. 152 West Thirty-seventh-street, hired a servant girl named ROSA MATTHEWS, who said she was a "greenhorn" and had only been in the country a few days. This was at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. At 4 o'clock she left the house, taking with her, it is alleged, $63 worth of her employer's clothing. Upon arresting her she denied the theft, but admitted that she told Mr. ALDREWS a falsehood when she said she was a "greenhorn." She had been in this country eight years. The prisoner was committed for examination.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar this Day.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Parts I., II. and III.—Adjourned for the Term.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Adjourned for the Term.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Barnard, J.—Court opens at 10 o'clock A. M.

Nos.		Nos.	
45	Morison et al. vs. Wright et al.	195	Melville vs. Melville.
100	Pike et al. vs. Lyon.	196	McCarthy vs. O'Brien.
102	Garrison vs. Mahone.	235	Finnell vs. Finck.
131	Salem vs. Froehlich.	239	Wagner vs. Morrison.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Held by Gross, J.—Calendar called at 10 o'clock A. M., for Non-Jury Causes only.

Nos.		Nos.	
266	Gayler vs. The Marine National Bank.	373	McCrery vs. Lynd.
		376	Haffenleith vs. Schaffer
353	Furguson vs. Beach.	377	Black vs. Graef.
357	Wilcox vs. Ledeeer.	386	Smith vs. Robinson.
359	Glendell vs. Behring.	387	Cole vs. Robinson.
361	Henrietta vs. Bass.	388	Smith vs. Robinson.
364	Gayer vs. Chapman.	389	Waldt vs. Robinson.
365	Rosenblum vs. Finelite.	392	Runkle vs. Butler.
		396	Kreischler vs. Hodfield
368	Hunt vs. Mickle.	400	Ryan vs. King.
369	Hunt vs. Rine.	401	Felt vs. Thomas.

Internal Revenue—Forfeiture—Fees of Inspectors.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—EASTERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Benedict and a Jury.

The United States vs. Two Large Worms, &c.—This was a proceeding to forfeit an apparatus for distilling petroleum on an allegation that the owner had not rendered proper returns and paid the proper tax to the Collector of Internal Revenue. The evidence given by the Government tended to show that more had been distilled than he had returned, but it also appeared that the returns which he had made were greater than those which were made by the Inspector himself.

Some interest was excited by the testimony of Stone, the Inspector, who testified that he never saw the commission appointing him Inspector; that he worked under an arrangement with Mr. Archer, one of the officers under Collector Wood, of the Second District; that he should receive out of the fees which as Inspector he should be entitled to, only the sum of $16 per week, and that he got his appointment on that understanding, and never received more than the $16.

The case appeared on the evidence to be quite a clear one for the Government, but the jury found a verdict for the claimant.

For the United States, Mr. Silliman and Mr. Erhardt; for claimant, Gen. Crooke.

United States Commissioners' Office.

Before Commissioner Betts.

The case of John Williams, charged with having counterfeit $1 United States Treasury notes in his possession, was up for examination again yesterday.

George Arnend testified that he had seen the accused in company with two men unknown to him the day previous to the arrest. On that occasion he saw another man give the accused a package wrapped in a newspaper, telling him at the same time to hold it for him for a few moments, that he would soon return again.

Charles Miller had seen the accused and two other men with him a day or so before his arrest; they were going along Wooster-street; saw another man give accused a roll of paper, but did not hear what he said.

Peter Keenan testified that the accused had worked for him for six months; always knew him to bear a good character; he had been a volunteer during the war.

The examination was adjourned again until Nov. 5.

Important Suit Regarding a Western Railroad Company—The Rights of Stockholders as Opposed to Those of Directors.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—OCT. 31.

Before Justice Barnard.

Wm. R. Griffith vs. Thomas A. Scott, J. Edgar Thomson, Matthew Baird, Ashbell Green, Albert C. Gunnison, Alexander Fleming, Aaron S. Bright and Henry E. Weed, and the Milwaukee and Minnesota Railroad Company.—This action has been instituted by Mr. Griffith, who is a stockholder to the extent of eight hundred shares in the Milwaukee and Minnesota Railroad Company, for the purpose of restraining the defendants from carrying out an agreement made by and on the part of the Executive Committee of the Company and Messrs. Scott and Thomson, two of the defendants, on the ground of the illegality of the agreement, and hence of all acts done under and in pursuance of it. The complaint sets forth a total absence of power on the part of the Company to make the agreement in question. It seems that some time near the close of 1865, the Milwaukee and La Crosse Railroad Company was sold under a foreclosure, the Milwaukee and Minnesota Company buying the other Company out. In December last an arrangement was made whereby the defendants, Thomson & Scott, were to pay into Court $450,000, on their receiving the notes of the Company for that amount of principal with 9 per cent. interest. As collateral security, a judgment against the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad Company of over $300,000 was to be assigned; also some third mortgage bonds. Power was given them to compromise the judgment on the best terms possible, 5,000 shares of the Company, already issued, to be arranged so that Scott & Thomson could vote on it.

The complaint alleges that the defendants Scott, Thomson, Baird, Green, Alexander and Burnham hold their positions as directors under the provisions of the agreement in question, and that they had no previous connection with the Milwaukee and Minnesota Railroad Company.

That the Company is under the absolute control of the five persons, namely: Scott, Thomson, Burnham, Alexander and Green, and that they will not commence an action for relief against the acts of these parties. That on the 27th of December, 1865, the Railroad Company were in need of the sum of $450,000, to apply in satisfaction of an indebtedness, and an agreement was entered into Dec. 27 and 28, between the Executive Committee of the Company and Scott & Thomson. The substance of the agreement was that Scott & Thomson were to loan to the Company $450,000, which included $50,000 to be loaned by Alexander & Green, who were acting as counsel in the matter for Scott & Thomson. That, in fact, Alexander & Green never did advance the $50,000.

The plaintiff further claims that the Board of Directors, acting through the Executive Committee in violation of the trust imposed on them by law, bargained away to Scott & Thomson all the duties and obligations they owed to the stockholders and to the public; and he claims that this was beyond the power of the Board and a violation of their duties as directors, and also in direct violation of the statute of Wisconsin. Counsel for plaintiff claimed that the public interests and the interests of the other stockholders were made subservient to the interests of Scott & Thomson. If it should become the interest of Scott & Thomson to sell out to the St. Paul Company, they had the apparent power to do so, from having the control of the majority of the capital stock. The laws of Wisconsin, which form the organic law of this company, and by which its powers and the powers and duties of its officers are defined, provide that "No director or officer of any railroad corporation shall be interested in any contract, lease or other agreement made by such corporation, except as a stockholder of such corporation, and all such contracts shall be void; but this section shall not be construed to release such director or officer from the penalty hereinafter described."

On the 11th of September last, Mr. Justice Sutherland, of this Court, granted an injunction restraining the defendants from disposing of the securities and from acting as directors of the Company, on the ground that the whole transaction was illegal.

On the part of the defence, it was claimed that the advances made by them were made after much solicitation; that the transaction was at the time considered very fair—all the particulars thereof being well understood by the parties to the agreement—and that it was the only means of saving anything to the stockholders of the Company. This advance of $450,000 made by defendants, it is claimed, was highly beneficial to the stockholders, and that plaintiff himself acquiesced in that arrangement.

The argument of the motion to make the injunction perpetual was brought on yesterday by Mr. A. J. Vanderpol for the plaintiff. Messrs. Crown & Robinson appeared for defendants. No decision has been made by the Court.

Discharged from Arrest.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—OCT. 31.

Before Justice Barnard.

Charles S. Sharp vs. Abraham Isaacs and Robert S. Ross.—In this case the defendants had been arrested on a charge of conspiracy to defraud. The defendants repudiated the charge, and moved on affidavits to vacate the order of arrest. Counsel stated that the entire affair arose out of a misunderstanding which had become intensified by officious intermeddling, and that the suit having been discontinued there was no objection to the order of discharge. On motion of defendants' counsel the order was granted. Mr. Allbright for plaintiff; Blumenstiel & Cohen for defendants.

The Ellsworth Alimony Case—Further Affidavits—James Wilkinson Contradicted.

COMMON PLEAS—CHAMBERS—OCT. 31.

Before Judge Brady.

The further hearing on the motion of William L. Ellsworth, to be discharged from arrest, for non-payment of alimony to his divorced wife, MARIE E. ELLSWORTH, came up before Judge BRADY yesterday morning. In answer to the affidavit of one James Wilkinson, read at the former hearing on Saturday last, regarding defendant's pecuniary responsibility, Mr. Ellsworth made affidavit contradicting each and all of the allegations of Wilkinson. He says it is not true that he ever told Wilkinson that he had been prosperous in business, and he denies that he ever wore a watch worth $250 or diamonds of great value, or that he made the tour of the watering places this Summer, or that he was about to establish, or had any ownership in, a transportation Company between this City and Hartford, or in any other Company. He alleges that at one time he did wear a cheap watch, but was obliged to dispose of it before he was arrested in this action; that he has not owned a diamond since July, 1865; that the only place he has visited this Summer is Hartford, Conn., where his mother resides; that he has boarded at Tarrytown during the Summer, where he could live cheaper than in New-York; but at the time of his arrest he was about making arrangements for a clerkship at a small salary in the New-York and Connecticut River Transportation Company; and that as to the allegation of Wilkinson that a certain person has in his possession $2,800, belonging to deponent, if Wilkinson will give the name of said person he will at once assign over the whole claim to the plaintiff in this action. For further answer he alleges that on the 19th of September James Wilkinson was arrested on an order of the Supreme Court for fraudulently obtaining $9,600 from William B. Conant, a broker in Albany, on a forged draft, and that, as deponent is informed and believes, he has been indicted in the County of Albany for the offence; that Wilkinson thinks, and has said, that deponent furnished the information which led to his arrest, and that he declared while in Ludlow-street Jail that he would have deponent there in his place; that he has tried by every means in his power to prejudice deponent among his acquaintances out of revenge for his supposed agency in causing his arrest. Finally, he denies that he ever boasted to Wilkinson that he enjoyed good health.

The foregoing affidavit having been read, counsel for Mrs. Ellsworth offered the affidavit of Mary Elizabeth Ellsworth, the second wife of the defendant, in which she swears that she was married to William L. Ellsworth in 1860, he at the time keeping secret from her the fact that he had been previously married; that she lived with him four years, during all which time she was abused and maltreated by him; that in March of the present year she obtained a divorce from him on the ground of adultery; that in contempt of said decree of divorce he has since married the woman with whom he committed adultery; that he never, to her knowledge, had convulsions or fits as stated in the certificate of Dr. Marcy; that the only dizziness of the head with which he was afflicted was caused by drinking too much ardent spirits, an article that he kept always kept on hand and indulged in freely; that during the last two years of her acquaintance with him he was never without plenty of money; that she has known him to have $3,000 in cash at one time belonging to him; that while the divorce suit was pending he offered her $1,000 (exhibiting the money,) if she would allow him the custody of the child; that he wore costly jewelry, and owned a diamond pin worth $1,000, which she is informed and believes is now in the possession of his third wife; and finally, that she believes him to be abundantly able to satisfy the demand for alimony made by his first wife in this action.

Owing to the conflicting character of the affidavits in the case relative to the pecuniary responsibility of the defendant, Judge BRADY said he was unable to render his decision without a further examination of the papers, and, perhaps, a reference of the case to take testimony. Decision reserved.

C. P. Schermerhorn for the motion; C. J. Munday, opposed.

Action on a Check—Failure of Consideration.

MARINE COURT—OCT. 31.

Held by Judge Gross.

Josiah Woolston vs. Francis T. Keating.—This action was brought upon a check made by the defendant for the sum of $172. The defence was that after the making and delivering of the check, the defendant discovered that he had been cheated and defrauded by the plaintiff, and he thereupon stopped the payment of the check; and that the plaintiff was indebted to the defendant for over-charges for merchandise purchased for Keating, amounting to $500, which amount he pleaded as a counter-claim to the check. The proof established the fact that the check had been given for a valuable consideration, for poultry sold and delivered to Keating.

The Court rendered judgment for the plaintiff for the amount claimed, and granted an extra allowance of $25.

Alex. H. Reavey for the plaintiff; W. H. Ingersoll for the defendant.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—OCT. 31.

By Judge Barnard.

Mary Livingston *vs.* Charles T. Cromwell; motion to compel a reply granted. H. B. Claflin et al. *vs.* Leopold Lowenstein; motion denied. Anne Whitney *vs.* Willard Whitney; report of referee confirmed, and judgment of divorce granted. Thomas *vs.* Chapman; motion granted; judgment to stand as security; trial fee and costs of motion to be paid by defendant.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Oct. 31, 1866.

15,000	U.S.6s,5-20s,R.'62	106	200	Quick. Min.	56
260,000	U.S.6s,5-20s,C.'62	114¼	200	Mariposa Pref.	31⅛
12,500	U.S.6s,5-20s,C.'64	111	100	do	31⅛
1,000	U.S.6s,5-20s,R.'65	108⅝	600	do	31
25,000	U.S.6s,5-20s,C.'65	111⅜	100	do	30⅞
1,500	do	111⅝	200	do s30	30⅜
21,500	U.S.6s,5-20s,C.'65		400	Union Nav. Co.	113
	New Issue	108⅝	100	Boston W. P.	31¾
5,000	U.S.5s,10-40s,C.	100⅛	100	do	31⅜
5,000	T. Notes, 7 3-10s,		100	Pac. M. St. Co.	233
	First Ser.	106⅜	20	N. Y. Central	118½
10,000	do 2d Ser.	105⅜	1000	do	118⅜
20,000	Tenn. 6s x-c	72½	400	do	118¼
2,000	Tenn. St. 6s, N.	72⅜	400	do	118⅝
12,000	N. Car. 6s x-c	59	600	Erie Railroad	85⅛
5,000	Mo. 6s, H. & St.J.		300	do	85⅝
	Issue	85	400	Reading R.	116
1,000	N. Car. N. Bs	61	200	do	115⅝
5,000	N. Y. St. 6s, '68	100	100	Erie R. Pr.	88
5,000	N. Y. St. 6s, '73	100	300	Mich. S. & N. I.	92½
4,000	N. Y. St. 6s, '75	100¾	500	do	92⅝
180,000	O. & M. Cer.	33½	200	Ill. Central R.	125¼
50,000	do s30	33⅛	100	do	125⅝
40,000	do	33⅜	200	Cleve. & Pitts	92⅞
5,000	Erie 2d M. '79	104	1500	do	93
3,000	Hud. R. 1st M.	102½	10	do	90
2,000	do	102¼	26	Chi. & N. W.	59
26,000	do	102	50	do	59⅛
4,000	C. & N.W. Con.		100	do	59⅞
	Conv. Bds.	86¼	1000	do	60
5,000	Tol.&W.2d M.	85½	2500	do	60⅛
5,000	Gr.W.R.2d M.'93	75	500	do	60⅛
1,000	P.,Ft.W.&C.2d.	97	800	do	60⅜
2,000	Ch. & Gr. E. 1st.	75	600	Chi. & N. W. P	80⅛
47,000	C.&R.I.Pa.R.7s.	94	500	do	80⅛
4,000	Mariposa 1st M.	41½	100	do b10	80⅜
10	Bk. of Comm'th.	110½	100	do b3	80⅜
30	Cen. N. Bank	112	200	Cleve. & Tol.	119½
8	Fourth National	111	200	Chic. & R. I.	110⅛
500	Canton Co.	57	1700	do	110
10	Del. & Hud. C.	159⅜	200	do b3	111
50	Central Coal Co.	55	25	Mil. & P.D.C.1st Pr.	100⅜
690	Cum. Coal P.	67	700	Tol., Wab. & W.	54
50	do	66¾	25	N. J. Cen	128
400	Amer. Coal	71	10	P., Ft.W.& C.	109¼
60	Wilks. Coal	70	300	do	109⅛
100	do	70⅜	100	do	109⅜
100	Spring M. Coal	80	200	Alt. & T.H.	48¾
200	West. U. Tel.	53⅜	200	do	49
600	do	53	300	do	48⅞
200	Bruns. C. L. Co.	8⅜	700	Alt. & T. H.Pr.	76
200	do	8	100	do	76⅛
100	Wyom. Val. Co.	36	100	Mar. & C. 1st P.	41
200	Adams' Ex. Co	89	300	do b60	41⅛
20	do	88⅛	200	H. & St. Jo.	50
100	do	88	100	H. & St. J. Pr.	61⅜
101	do	87⅛	200	do	62
100	Mil. & St. P. Pr.	75⅛	100	Mil. & St. P.	61⅝
100	do	75⅜			

1 O'CLOCK BOARD.

1,500	U.S.6s,5-20s,C.'65	111⅛	200	Chi. & N.W.P.	80⅜
5,000	N. Car. 6s x-c	59	1000	do	80⅞
200,000	Ohio & M. C.	34⅛	1000	do	81
100,000	do	34⅛	600	do	81⅛
100	Cumb. Coal P.	67⅛	50	do	80⅞
300	West. U. Tel.	53⅝	17	do	80⅞
100	do	53	300	Chi. & N. W.	60⅜
100	do	52⅞	500	do	60⅝
500	Quicksilver	56	67	do	60⅜
100	Mar. Pref.	30⅜	400	M. S. & N. I. R.	92⅝
400	Pac. Mail S. S. Co.	232	200	Chic. & R. I.	110⅛
30	N. Y. Cen.	119⅛	100	do	110⅞
50	do	119⅞	100	do	111
200	do	119	600	Tol., W. & W.	54
500	do	120	100	Alt. & T. H.	48¼
500	Erie R.	85⅛	200	Chic. & Alt.	111⅜
200	Reading R.	115⅞	1200	P., F. W. & C.	109⅜

2½ O'CLOCK BOARD.

25,000	U.S.6s,5-20s,C.'62	114¼	200	Reading R.	116
14,000	U.S.6s,5-20s,C.'65		100	M. S. & N. I.	92⅛
	New issue	109	400	do b30	92⅜
650	Tr. Notes.7 3-10s.		400	do	92⅜
	First Ser.	106⅛	100	do	92⅞
50,000	do 3d Ser.	105⅜	1000	Clev. & Pitts	93
2,500	do	105⅞	300	Chic. & N. W.	60⅜
2,000	Tenn. St. 6s. N.	72⅞	300	do	60⅝
120,000	O. & M. Cer.	34¾	200	Ill. Cen. R.	126
50,000	do	34⅞	200	Chi. & N. W. P.	81⅛
4,000	Marposa 1st	42	200	do	81⅜
300	Quicksilver	55⅞	200	do	81⅛
300	Cum. Coal P.	67⅛	200	Clev. & Tol. R.	119⅜
50	West. U. Tel.	52⅝	300	do	119⅛
300	Mar. Min.	14	300	Chic. & R. I.	111
300	Mar. Pref.	30⅜	200	do	111⅛
200	At. Mail S. Co.	112	100	do	111⅛
100	Wilkes. Coal	71¼	400	Tol., W. & W.	54⅜
400	do	71	1000	do	54⅝
100	Boston W. P.	31⅜	300	do	109⅝
100	do	31¼	6000	Alt. & T. H.	50
200	Wyoming V. Coal	36	500	do	50¼
100	Union Nav. Co.	113¼	500	Alt. & T. H. Pr.	77
300	Pac. M. S. Co.	233	200	Mil. & St. P.	62
300	N. Y. Cen.	119⅛	200	Mil. & St. P. Pr.	75¼
500	Erie Railroad	85⅝	200	H. & St. J.	51

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

600	Cum. Coal	66¼	200	Cleve. & Pitts c	92⅞
300	do	68½	200	Ill. Cen. R	125½
200	Wilkesbarre Coal	70½	200	Chi. R. I. & P	110⅜
100	Quick. Min. Co.	56	100	do b10	110⅝
2400	Erie Railroad	85	300	do	110⅝
600	do c	85¼	200	do b10	111
1100	do	85½	200	do c	110⅞
200	do b10	85¼	800	Chic. & N. W.	58⅜
400	do s3	84¼	1100	do	58⅞
200	Tol., W. & W	53⅜	4200	do	59
200	do	53⅜	200	do b10	59⅛
600	do b3	53⅞	2800	do	59⅛
300	do	54	400	do b3	59⅛
800	do s3	53⅞	500	do	59¼
300	do b3	54	800	do s3	59⅛
200	Ashburton Coal	14	230	Chic. & N. W. P	80⅛
200	Mar. Pref.	31⅛	500	do	80⅜
100	do c	31¼	2800	do	80½
300	Mich. S. & N. I.	92⅜	800	do	80⅜
200	do s3	92⅛	200	do c	80⅜
300	do b4	92⅜	200	P. F. W. & C., x-d c	109⅝
100	do b30	92⅛	400	do	109⅝
200	do b3	92⅝	100	do b10	109⅝

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

$30,000	O. & M. C. b3	33⅝	400	Reading R.	116
20,000	do b10	33⅞	200	do b15	116⅛
10,000	do b30	34	200	do c	116
40,000	do	33⅞	300	do	116⅛
20,000	do	34	200	Tol., W. & W	54
30,000	do	34⅛	300	do b30	54¼
40,000	do b3	34⅜	900	do b30	54½
30,000	do	34¼	200	do s3	54⅛
20,000	do	34⅜	200	do	54¼
100	Canton Co.	59	400	Mich. S. & N. I.	92¼
100	do b3	56⅛	300	do s3	92⅛
300	do	56⅛	800	do b3	92⅜
100	do b5	56¼	500	do	92⅜
200	do	56⅛	100	do b4	92⅜
200	Rutland Mar.	29	100	Ill. Cen. R. b3	125¾
300	Cum. Coal	67¼	500	Clev. & Pitts	93
100	do b3	67¼	200	do b10	93
200	Spruce Hill C.	4	1200	Cleve. & Tol. x-d	119
200	Wilkes. Coal	71	400	do b3	119¼
100	do s3	71¼	1600	Chi. R. I. & P	110⅞
200	Butler Coal	19⅛	500	Chic. & N. W.	60⅜
200	do	19⅜	500	do b3	60⅝
100	Mariposa Pr.	30⅜	50	do c	60
100	do b10	30⅜	800	do	60⅞
100	do s3	30¾	300	Chic. & N. W. P	81
100	Quick. Min. Co.	56	1200	do	81¼
200	West. U. Tel.	53	200	do	81⅛
200	do b3	52⅞	100	do b5	81⅜
400	New-York Cen.	119⅜	800	do s3	81⅛
200	do	119⅛	600	do	81⅜
100	do s30	118⅜	400	do	81½
300	Erie R. b3	85⅜	300	do b3	81¼
400	do	85⅝	400	do s3	81⅛
200	do b5	85⅜	400	P., F. W. & C. x-d	109⅞
100	do b5	85⅝	100	Mil. & St. P.	62⅛
200	Mil. & St. P.	73			

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

$10,000	O. & M. Cer.	34⅜	400	Mar. Min. Pr.	30⅛
400	Boston W. P.	31⅛	200	do	30⅜
100	Rutland Marble	29⅜	100	Mich. Cen. R	114⅛
100	Cum. Coal	67½	100	Ill. Cen. R. b2	126
400	Butler Coal Co.	20	200	Cleve. & Pitts b4	93
100	do	20⅛	200	do b3	93
100	Wilksbarre Coal	71⅛	1200	Ch., R. I. & P	111⅛
100	N. Y. Cen.	119⅜	300	do s3	111⅛
600	do	119⅜	100	do b10	111⅛
200	do b3	119⅜	100	do b5	111⅓
400	Erie R. s3	85⅜	200	do b3	111⅜
800	do	85⅝	100	do b10	111⅝
100	do b10	85⅝	1300	do	111⅝
200	do b15	85⅜	2800	Chic. & N. W	60⅛
600	Reading R	116	300	do	60⅝
100	Alt. & T. H.	50	1200	do	60⅜
100	do	50⅜	200	do b10	60⅛
100	do	50⅜	400	do b3	60⅜
200	Tol., W. & W. b3	54⅜	800	Chic. & N.W. Pr	81⅜
600	do	54⅞	600	do b3	81⅛
200	do	55	1300	do	81⅜
600	Mich. S. & N. I	92⅜	500	do b10	81⅛
2400	do	92⅞	600	do b3	81⅜
200	do b10	93	800	do s3	81⅜
1100	do b3	92⅞	400	P., Ft. W. & C x-d	109⅜
1000	do b5	93	100	do s3	109⅜
400	do b4	93	200	do b3	109⅜

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 31—P. M.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company, to-day, as we learn from its friends, increased its capital stock to the extent of 50,000 shares, or $5,000,000, under the authority of an act passed at the last session of the Legislature, and disposed of said increase to an association of gentlemen for about 10,000,000 of United States Government six per cent. gold-bearing bonds, the understanding being that a sufficient portion of this stock will be held by its purchasers, in the same way that a considerable portion of present stock is now understood to be held by the Directors and their friends, which provides for the retention of the control of the Company for a series of years in the custody of its present management. We hear further that the Company intends to divide the remaining 50,000 shares, or $5,000,000 of the unissued stock authorized by the act of Legislature of May 1, 1866, to its stockholders, full paid, as an extra dividend, who will be thus further benefited, beyond their proprietary interest in the proceeds of the sale above alluded to, which, it is to be remembered, will yield some $600,000 annually in gold, and at least a third more in currency. There will be many speculations current as to the objects of the Company in securing so large an amount of money in addition to what it already has, and it is fair to presume, from the well-known policy of the Company, that these objects, whatever they may be, are far-reaching, wise, well matured, and for the benefit of the permanent stockholders, of whom the present Directors and their friends form a very large majority. No doubt the Company aims to possess such reserves in interest-paying cash assets, the finest tonnage, coals, &c., as will render hopeless any attempt at opposition to their trade, whether by parties at home or by foreigners, or by a combination of both. The Company proposes also, soon to make its California line weekly; it has in hand that great enterprise of a line of mammoth steamers between California and Asia to supply the Pacific coast and feed the New-York line, and hereafter, no doubt, will be compelled to complete that enterprise by an extension from New-York to Europe. There are, also, other matters spoken of, looking to the greater protection of the Company's route and connections, in the accomplishment of which its $10,000,000 of U. S. Governments, yielding assuredly $600,000 annually in gold, can very evidently be used to the advantage of this great, but still growing, corporation; indeed, it seems to us that the Pacific Company by availing of the high public appreciation of its stock, based as it is, upon real intrinsic value, with a consistent sound policy of development of commerce, conducted upon business principles, has, by selling a portion of the same at a heavy premium, most wisely added to its strength and ability for its present protection and future development, and at the same time had all care for the interests of stockholders; indeed they and the Company are one. We infer from rumor that a portion of the stock sold will probably be placed in Europe in very strong hands, though we would rather see it held by our own people.

The price of Gold to-day has ruled a fraction firmer than on Tuesday, 146⅛@146⅝ ⅌ cent., with considerable purchases at the going rates, believed to be for trade account or to cover certain operations in Exchange, based upon 146@146½ ⅌ cent. The cash Gold is easy for delivery, and is likely to continue so the remainder of the week and probably through the succeeding week. The Treasury Office gave out a large amount of checks late this afternoon for Gold Interest payable to-morrow, Nov. 1. Every reasonable facility has been extended by the Assistant Treasurer, Mr. VAN DYCK, to the prompt collection of both the Coupon and registered interest. The preparations have been going on to this end for a fortnight past for the Coupon stock, and for more than a week past for the registered stock.

The Foreign Exchange market for the *Scotia* this forenoon closed at 109¼ ⅌ cent., and not very active, though the leading drawers, in view of the November interest to be remitted for, are disposed to hold firm. The *Scotia* carried out only $163,000 in Specie of all descriptions. There was another California arrival of Gold Coin and Gold and Silver bars this morning to the amount of $1,259,372, of which half a million came to the United States Treasury Office from the San Francisco Customs.

Money worked unusually easy to the Brokers to-day, although the market was well tested early in the day by some of the leading Stock Exchange houses who had occasion for large sums on call. The rates are 4@5 ⅌ cent.

The Funds of the United States were firm and in good request to-day, particularly the Consolidated 5-20s of 1865, July and January interest, and the 7.30 Currency Loan, first series, convertible into the Consolidated Stock. The Stock sold at 109 ⅌ cent. this afternoon, including Gold Interest since the 1st of July, and the 7.30s, at 106⅛ and interest. In the absence of later Cable telegrams, the old 5-20s of 1862 were quiet, at 114⅛ ⅌ cent. The 5-20s 1865 coupon May and November were wanted, at 111⅛@⅜, to secure the Gold coupon due to-morrow. The Compound Interest Legal-tenders are 102@102¼ ⅌ cent. and accumulated interest; the 7.30s, second and third series, 105⅜@⅞ and interest. We anticipate that a large amount of the proceeds of the November interest on the 5-20s of 1862-64-65 will be reinvested in the new Consolidated 5-20 Stock, to secure another Gold coupon to fall due 1st of January.

The volume of speculation on the Stock Exchange in the Railway and Miscellaneous Shares continues large, and prices since yesterday have further advanced on nearly all descriptions. The excitement to-day was more generally distributed than usual of late. It ran strongest on the Northwestern Stocks among the Railways, and on Cumberland Coal and Ohio and Mississippi Certificates among the Miscellaneous. The transactions in the Certificates were very heavy, in anticipation of the settlement and final release of the Trust upon the Road, and the conversion of the Certificates into Common Stock. The sales of Northwest Common Stock ran up from 56⅞ last night to 61⅛ ⅌ cent. to-day; the Preference Shares also took a fresh rise, and sold up to 81⅜ ⅌ cent. Next to these Chicago and Rock Island was firmest, and rose to 111⅛ ⅌ cent., and new buyers appeared of Fort Wayne. Terre Haute and Alton sold to the extent of six thousand shares this afternoon as high as 50 ⅌ cent., and Wabash Common further improved to 54⅞ ⅌ cent. The New-York Stocks left off about ⅞@1 ⅌ cent. higher on Erie and Central, and Illinois Central advanced 1 ⅌ cent.

At 5 o'clock this afternoon the following quotations were made, as compared with the same hour on Tuesday. The speculative feeling on the Exchange, to all appearances, is confident of higher figures early in November than we have had to report through the month just closing:

	Tues.	Wed.		Tues.	Wed.
U. S. 10-40s	100	100⅛	Northwest	56⅞	62⅝
U. S. 5-20s	114⅛	114⅜	N. West Pref.	79⅝	81½
U. S. 7.30s	106⅝	106⅝	Rock Island	110⅜	111⅜
N. Y. Central	118⅜	119⅛	Fort Wayne	109⅜	110
Erie	84⅞	85⅜	Cumb'land Coal	64¼	67⅛
Hudson	126⅝	126½	Quicksilver	56⅜	56
Reading	116	116	W. U. Telegraph	53⅝	52⅞
Mich. Southern	92	92⅝	Mariposa Pref	31	30⅜
Illinois Central	125	126	Ohio Certificates	33⅛	35⅛
Pittsburgh	92⅞	93	American Gold	146⅛	146⅝
Tennessee 6s	72	72½	Bills on London	109⅝	109

The following bids were made for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	120	Hanover	100
Manhattan	130	Irving	108
Merchants'	116	Metropolitan	129
Mechanics'	116	Peoples'	125
Union	124	Shoe and Leather	113
America	138	St. Nicholas	106
Phenix	108	Commonwealth	110½
Tradesmen's	141	New-York County	145
Butchers & Drovers	127	Park	150
Merchants' Exch'ge	114	Manuf's & Merchants	107
State of New-York	111	Central National	112
Commerce	117½	Fourth National	110½
Mechs' Bk'g Asso'n	112	Ninth National	116½
Ocean	105	Tenth National	104
Pacific	160	Oriental Bank	126
Bank of N. America	110	City Bank, Brooklyn	125

And the following for the Railway mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1887	96	Tol. & W. 1st M. ext.	91
N. Y. Cen. 6s. R Est.	92	Tol. & Wab. 2d M.	82½
N. Y. Cen. 6s. Sub'n	92	Gt. Western 2d M. '93	75
N. Y. Cen. 7s. '76	105	Gal. & Chi. ex	100
N. Y. Cen. 7s. con. '76	118¼	N. J. Central 1st M	102
N. Y. Cen. 7s. 65-76	118⅛	N. J. Central 2d M	105
Erie 1st mort. 1876	105	Pitts., Ft.W.&Co. 1st M	104⅜
Erie 7s, 2d mort., 1879	104	Pitts., Ft.W.&Ch. 2d M.	97
Erie 7s, 3d mort., 1883	99	Cleve. & P. 2d M.	93
Erie 7s, 4th mort., 1880	93¼	Cleve. & P. 3d Con.	93
Erie 7s, 5th mort., 1888	93	Miss & Mo. L. g. 1st M	86
Buff. N. Y. & E. 1st M.'77	95⅛	Chi. & Al. 1st M	100⅜
Hud. R. 7s. 1st M., 1869	102	Chi. & Al. income	93⅜
Hud. R. 7s. 2d M., s.f.'85	104⅜	Ohio & Miss. 1st mort.	91
Ill. Cen. 7 ⅌ c. 1875	104	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	92½
Alton & T. H. 1st M.	95	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M.	82
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf.	84¾	Marietta & Cin. 1st M.	87
Alton & T. H. 2d M. in.	82	Chic. & Mil. 1st M.	92
Chi. & N. W. S. Fund.	95⅛	Joliet & Chic. 1st m.	100
Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	88⅝	Chi. & Gt. East'n 1st M.	74⅛
Cons. 7 ⅌ c. conv.	86⅞	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	93½
Del. L. & W. 1st M.	100	N. Y. & N. H. 7s	102
Tol. & Wab. 1st M.	91	Cleve. & Tol. S. Fund	103

The business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer to-day was as follows: Total Receipts, $2,071,529 13; of which $440,000 were for Customs; Gold Notes, $386,000; Payments, $11,844,557 20; Balance, $92,688,737 92.

HENRY L. FARIS, of the BELL & Co., No. 22 Broad-street, was to-day elected a member of the New-York Gold Exchange.

The following is a statement of the business at the United States Assay Office, New-York, for the month ending Oct. 31, 1866:

Deposits of Gold		$2,468,000 00
Foreign Coins	$90,000 00	
Foreign Bullion	210,000 00	
United States Bullion	2,168,000 00	
Deposits of Silver, including purchases		66,000 00
Foreign Coins	$33,500 00	
Foreign Bullion	5,000 00	
United States Bullion, (contained in Gold)	25,000 00	
United States Bullion, (Lake Superior)	1,000 00	
United States Bullion, (Nevada)	1,500 00	
Total Deposits, payable in bars	$1,000,000 00	
Total Deposits, payable in coins	1,535,000 00	—2,535,000 00
Gold Bars Stamped		1,817,952 72
Transmitted to United States Mint, Philadelphia, for coinage		279,183 54

The following is an official statement of the business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States at New-York for the month of October:

October 1, 1866, by balance		$73,491,143 33
Receipts during the month:		
On account of customs	$11,507,697 78	
On account of coin notes	10,998,880 00	
On account of internal revenue	321,624 94	
On account of Post-office Department	342,038 01	
On account of transfers	4,548,180 10	
On account of patent fees	3,623 00	
On account of miscellaneous	31,334,480 28	—59,056,504 11
Total		$132,547,647 44
Payments:		
Treasury drafts	$49,503,290 28	
Post-office drafts	527,221 08	—50,030,511 36
Balance Oct. 31, 1866		$82,517,136 08
By balance, Cr., disbursing accounts	$11,194,450 46	
Receipts during the month	6,765,2.5 64	—17,959,746 10
To payments		9,567,746 57
Balance		$8,391,999 53
By balance, Cr., interest accounts	$1,482,022 91	
By appropriations	293,777 54	— 1,775,800 45
To payments in coin	218,121 33	
To payments in notes	299,570 17	— 517,691 50
Balance		$1,258,108 95
By receipts for customs in the month of October, 1866		$11,507,697 78
By receipts for customs in the month of October, 1865		11,064,409 98
Increase in the month of October, 1866		443,287 80
By balance, credit, bullion and expense account for Assay Office		$1,827,124 37
By coin received during the month	$279,996 18	
By fine bars received during the month	$1,645,148 67	—1,925,144 85
Total		$3,752,269 22
To payments in coin	$1,307,480 60	
To payments in fine bars	1,157,490 76	— 2,464,971 36
Balance		$1,287,297 86
By funds in hand in Assistant Treasurer's Office	$92,167,244 56	
By funds in hand in Assay Office	900,479 88	—93,067,724 44
By fine bars at Assay Office	561,195 93	
By unparted bullion, Assay Office	2,011,182 65	—2,572,378 63
Less temporary loan to be reimbursed	$561,499 52	—95,640,103 07
Due depositors	2,389,865 63	— 2,951,365 15
Balance		$92,688,737 92

Messrs. WINSLOW, LANIER & Co., Bankers, have removed to the building formerly occupied by the Fourth National Bank, Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-street.

The total balance in the California State Treasury on the 1st of October was $501,132 52. Warrants on General Fund payable to No. 617, date of July 31; Capitol Fund, No. 17,464, date of June 2, 1866; Soldiers' Relief Fund, No. 16,172, date of May 25, 1866; Soldiers' Bounty Fund, of date of September, 1886, without regard to number.

The returns from the gold fields of Australia for the first six months of this year, compared with the same time last year, are as follows:

	1866. Ounces.	1865. Ounces.
Western	60,382	75,424
Southern	43,909	60,686
Northern	10,032	9,014
Total	114,323	143,124

—Showing a decrease this year of 30,801 ounces, equal to $492,816.

The *Pittsburgh Commercial* says: "The debt of the State of Pennsylvania has been reduced $1,158,009 62 during the year ending Sept. 3, 1866. This fact, taken in connection with the offer of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, soliciting proposals for the sale of $1,000,000 each of 5 and 6 ⅌ cent. loans, proves that the financial condition of the State is most flattering. The indebtedness of the State on the 1st of December, 1865, was $37,476,258 06; the assets in the Treasury being $13,623,678 14, leaving the liabilities of the State over assets $23,852,589 92. We should not be surprised to learn, when the Treasurer's report for the current year appears, that the State debt will really not exceed $20,000,000."

Internal Revenue Decisions.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, WASHINGTON, Oct. 27, 1866.

By the amendatory act of July 13, 1866, a stamp duty is imposed upon "every can, bottle, or other single package containing meats, fish, shell-fish, fruits, vegetables, sauces, syrups, prepared mustard, jams, or jellies contained therein, and packed or sealed, made, prepared, and sold, or offered for sale, or removed for consumption, in the United States, on or after the first day of October, 1866."

While it is believed that it was the purpose and intent of Congress to impose a stamp tax upon the above-named articles, if sold or offered for sale or removed for consumption in the United States, on or after Oct. 1, 1866, regardless of the time of their manufacture or production, that intent is so imperfectly expressed as to render it doubtful whether, under a proper construction of the language of the statute, such a tax can be collected.

Internal Revenue officers are therefore instructed not to interfere with the possession or sale of such articles, of domestic manufacture or production, when satisfactory evidence is furnished that they were prepared and passed out of the possession of the producer prior to the first day of October.

Oysters and other shell-fish are often removed from the shell, and, without undergoing any process for their preservation, are placed, in a raw state, in tin or other vessels, for the sole purpose of transportation in ice. When put up in this manner, and for this purpose only, they are not regarded as *canned* within the meaning and intent of the law, and no stamps will be required upon them.

Articles named in Schedule C, when imported, or of foreign manufacture, are liable to the stamp tax in addition to the import duties thereon. When, however, such imported articles, except playing cards, lucifer or friction matches, cigar lights and wax tapers, are sold in the original and unbroken packages in which the bottles or other inclosures were packed by the manufacturer, the person so selling them is not subject to any penalty on account of the want of a proper stamp; but when such packages are opened, the articles should not, under any circumstances, be offered or exposed for sale until they have been appropriately stamped.

E. A. ROLLINS, Commissioner.

The San Francisco *Bulletin* says: "The Convention of the wine-growers of Sonoma, Solano, Napa and Yolo Counties, which was held at Napa, Sept. 20, to represent to the Secretary of the Treasury the disastrous effects of the new law regarding the distillation of spirits as applied to grape brandy, have received an answer to their telegraph dispatch on the subject from Washington. The answer from the Secretary of the Treasury, which was received at Napa on Friday last, instructs the Collectors of Internal Revenue in California to allow wine-growers to distill brandy under the restrictions of the law which was in force last year, the Inspectors to receive monthly returns of the quantity distilled. The provisions of the late law, which it was in the power of the Secretary of the Treasury to remove or alter at his discretion, were most oppressive, and would have entirely prevented distilling of brandy this season, as it was out of the power of wine-growers to observe them without loss to themselves. The tax of two dollars a gallon on proof brandy is—so wine-growers state—so onerous that probably not 1,000 gallons of brandy will be distilled from grape 'pummace' this season."

The following telegrams appear in the San Francisco *Bulletin*:

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 3, 1866.

Commissioner of Internal Revenue:

Must canned goods sold and delivered prior to Oct. 1 and taxes paid be now stamped by purchasers before resale?

CUTTING & CO.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3, 1866.

Cutting & Co.:

No canned goods can be sold without stamps.

THOS. HARLAN, Deputy Commissioner.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILROAD
FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS
(THIRTY YEARS TO RUN)
FOR SALE BY
CLARK, DODGE & CO.,
No. 51 Wall-st.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Oct. 31, 1866.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last have been 32 bbls. Ashes, 9,878 bbls. Flour, 1,720 bbls. Corn Meal, 93,522 bushels Wheat, 31,150 bushels Corn, 16,002 bushels Rye, 95,639 bushels Barley, 78,768 bushels Oats, 1,250 bushels Malt, 792 bbls. Pork, 180 packages Lard, 43 packages Beef, and 628 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are very quiet at $9 75@$10 for Pots, and $13 75@$14 for Pearls, ⅌ 100 lbs. Stock, 369 bbls.

COFFEE—Is in moderate demand at unaltered prices, including Java at 25½c.@26c.; Native Ceylon, 19½c.@21c.; Maracaibo, 17½c.@20c.; Laguayra, 17½c.@19¼c.; Rio, 17c.@19½c., and St. Domingo, 16½c.@17c., in gold, ⅌ lb.

COAL—At auction to-day, 40,000 tons Scranton Coal were disposed of at a shade higher prices, including 6,000 tons Steamboat at $5 37@$5 62½; 9,000 tons Lump at $4 50@$4 75; 8,000 tons Grate at $5 37@$5 60; 3,000 tons Egg at $5 60@$5 70; 7,500 tons Stove at $6 45@$6 62½, and 6,500 tons Chestnut at $4 12½@$4 37½ ⅌ ton of 2,240 lbs.

COTTON—Has been in pretty fair request at essentially unchanged prices. Middling grades ranged from 38½c.@41½c. ⅌ lb. Sales and resales since our last, 2,200 bales, against receipts of 2,067 bales. Mr. WILLIAM P. WRIGHT, in his circular for the *Scotia*, gives the following statement of the movement in cotton since 1st September last:

	1866.	1865.
Receipts at the ports in the U. S., bales	112,000	300,000
Export to Great Britain	49,080	128,000
Export to France	7,000	7,000
Export to other foreign ports	3,000	2,000
Total exports	59,000	137,000
Stock on hand	257,000	266,000
Of which during the past week, included in the above:		
Receipts at the ports, bales	39,000	45,000
Exports to Great Britain	4,000	29,500
Exports to other foreign ports	—	5,000
Total exports for the week	4,000	30,000

Movements in Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts, thus far, this week	10,985
Receipts last week	15,688
Receipts since Oct. 1, 1866	51,688
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1866	104,486
Receipts for the year ending Sept. 1, 1866	466,575
Receipts since Jan. 1. 1866	511,650
Exports since Oct. 1	12,699
Exports since September 1	34,173
Exports since Jan. 1, 1866	322,479
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,309
Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866	2,571,043
Receipts at all the ports from Sept. 1 to Oct. 22, 1866	118,000

DRY GOODS.—The Dry Goods Exchange report, to-day, is as follows: *Jobbers Prices*—Brown Sheetings—Indian Head, 22½c; Pepperell E, 25c.; Pepperell O, 21c. Bleached Shirtings—Bartlett's 31c.; Amoskeag A, 32½c.; Hope, 28c. Prints—Merrimack W, 22½c.; Hamilton, 19½c.; American, 19c.; Amoskeag, 18½c.; Freeman, 17c.; Empire, 13c. Shirts—Elm City Company, No. A 5, $16,50; No. 10, $21; No. 20, $26; No. 40, $33. Ticks—Amoskeag N C A, 62½c.; Amoskeag B, 41c.; Everett, 30c. Stripes—York, 34c.; Uncasville 25c.; Albany, 14½c. Denims—Haymaker, 30c.; Boston Manufacturing Company, 27½c.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in fair demand at improving prices. Sales since our last, 14,250 bbls., including very poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $9 75@$12; very poor to good old Extra State at $10 25@$11 87; ordinary to strictly choice do. do., fresh inspection, at $12@$13 60; round-hoop Extra Ohio, poor to good shipping brands, at $12 30@$13 60 ⅌ bbl. We now quote:

Superfine State and Western	$9 75	@$12 00
Extra State	10 25	@13 60
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	10 35	@15 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brands	12 30	@13 60
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	13 65	@15 25
Extra Genesee	13 60	@15 25
Common to choice extra Missouri	14 50	@18 25

Southern Flour is in moderate demand and buoyant. Sales since our last, 400 bbls., in lots, at $12 75@$14 60 for poor to good, and $14 55@$17 25 for good to very choice extra brands, ⅌ bbl. Canadian Flour continues scarce and quiet; 125 bbls. extra sold at $14 60@$16 75 ⅌ bbl. Rye Flour is in active demand, including Superfine at $7 10@$8 65 ⅌ bbl. Sales 1,800 bbls. Corn Meal has been in lively demand at $5 80@$5 95 for Western, $5 90@$6 for Jersey, $6 15 for City, $6 25 for Marsh's Caloric, and $6 25 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl. Sales 850 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in brisk speculative demand to-day, at a further material rise in prices, the market closing buoyantly. Sales since our last, 191,000 bushels, including white Canada at $2 32½@$2 40, white Michigan at $2 25@$2 40, inferior to good Chicago Spring and Milwaukee Club at $2 30@$2 53, and Amber State at $3 25 ⅌ bushel. Corn opened quite heavily at a reduction of 3c.@5c. ⅌ bushel, but subsequently rallied 2c. ⅌ bushel, under a revival of the speculative demand, closing firmly. Sales since our last, 215,000 bushels at $1 29 for inferior; $1 30 $1 30@$1 31, closing at $1 32 afloat, and $1 30@$1 33, closing at $1 31½@$1 32, in store, for sound Mixed Western; $1 33 for Yellow Western, and $1 33½ for White Western ⅌ bushel. Rye has been quiet today. Sales since our last 2,500 bushels at $1 35 for old Western, and $1 43 for Canadian, ⅌ bushel. Barley continues in good request and buoyant in price. Sales since our last 125,000 bushels at $1 40 for Canada West, free, and $1 16@$1 21 for do., in bond, $1 28@$1 29 for two-rowed, and $1 40 for four-rowed State, and $1 22 for Western, ⅌ bushel. Barley Malt continues quiet; sales 3,800 bushels at $1 40@$1 45 ⅌ bushel. Oats have been less freely purchased, at a reduction of 1c. ⅌ bushel. We quote Chicago at 70c.@75c., Milwaukee at 71c.@75c., Iowa at 75c., State at 74c.@76c. ⅌ bushel. Sales 79,000 bushels.

HAY—North River bale is in fair demand at $1 19@$1 15 for shipment, and $1 45@$1 65 for local use, ⅌ 100 lbs. Straw, 70c.@$1 10 ⅌ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue in fair request, including American new at 35c.@62c.; old at 15c.@45c.; also foreign at 40c.@55c. ⅌ lb.

LATHS—Eastern have been in lively request at $4 25@$4 50 ⅌ thousand.

MOLASSES—Has been in good demand and buoyant, including Porto Rico at 60c.@75c.; English Island at 61c.@62½c.; Cuba at 46c.@60c.; New-Orleans, $1 20@$1 25 ⅌ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been in moderate demand and buoyant, including Spirits Turpentine at 85c.@87c. ⅌ gallon; Crude do. at $6 62@$6 75; Rosin at $5 62@$14 ⅌ 280 lbs.; Tar at $3 50@$4 ⅌ bbl.

OILS—Continue quiet and depressed, including Crude Whale at $1 25@$1 40; Bleached Whale at $1 45@$1 50; Crude Sperm at $2 70@$2 75; Unbleached do. at $2 90@$3; Lard Oil at $1 35@$1 85; Red Oil at 95c.@$1 05; Linseed Oil at $1 48@$1 52 for English and American, ⅌ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Is in rather more request at 21½c.@22½c. for Crude; 34½c.@38c. for ordinary to strictly prime White Refined, in bond, and 54c.@56c. for do., free, ⅌ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Mess Pork for immediate delivery on October contracts was made very scarce in the open market to-day, to the serious embarrassment of the *short* operators, who had to submit to another severe twist of the screws. For regular and forward delivery there were liberal offerings of Mess Pork at relatively very low and irregular prices, yet the demand was quite moderate, though improving toward the close. For prime Pork there was no inquiry of any moment, and prices ruled strongly in favor of purchasers. Sales since our last, 7,500 bbls., in lots, at $34 50@$36, cash, and $32 25@$32 62, regular way, for new Mess, closing at $35 75 cash; $32 25@$33 50 for do., check on Friday; $32 60 for one-year old Mess, and $27@$27 50 for new Prime, ⅌ bbl. Sales were also reported of 1750 bbls. New Mess, for forward delivery, including all November, sellers' option, at $29 25@$29 50, and December, seller, at $27 50@$26 25 ⅌ bbl. Cut Meats are in slack request and quite heavy at 14c.@14½c. for Shoulders, and 16c.@18c. for Hams; sales 135 pkgs. Bacon is in moderate request at 15c. for Cumberland Cut; 16c.@16½c. for short rib, and 16½c. for short rib ⅌ lb.; sales 280 boxes. Lard is dull and lower; sales since our last, 390 tcs. and bbls., in small lots, at 13½c.@15¾c. ⅌ lb. Beef rules quiet at $12@$18 50 for Plain Mess, and $17 50@$23 50 for Extra do.; sales have been reported of 270 bbls. Tierce Beef continues quiet, but steady. Beef Hams continue very dull and heavy at $40@$44 ⅌ bbl. Sales 90 bbls. Dressed Hogs continue quiet and depressed at 12c. ⅌ lb. Butter has been inactive at from 35c.@42c. for State, 43c.@55c. for Fancy do., and 18c.@37c. for Western, ⅌ lb. Cheese is in very moderate demand at 7c.@17½c. ⅌ lb. We quote:

BUTTER.

Sussex, Orange and Chemung County Dairies—firkins, good to extra, ⅌ lb	41	@42
Sussex, Orange and Chemung County Dairies—half-firkin tubs, good to extra, ⅌ lb	41	@42
New-York State Dairies—firkins, good to extra, ⅌ lb	40	@41
New-York State Dairies—firkins, fair to good, ⅌ lb	37	@39
New-York State Dairies—half-firkin tubs, good to extra, ⅌ lb	41	@42
New-York State Dairies—half-firkin tubs, fair to good, ⅌ lb	37	@39
New-York State Dairies—fresh firkins, extra, ⅌ lb	41	@42
New-York State Dairies—ordinary qualities, ⅌ lb	35	@37
New-York State Dairies—Welsh tubs, good to extra, ⅌ lb	38	@39
New-York State Dairies—Welsh tubs, fair to good, ⅌ lb	35	@37
North Pennsylvania Dairies—firkins, fair to good, ⅌ lb	35	@37
North Pennsylvania Dairies—firkins, ordinary, ⅌ lb	31	@33
Orange and Sussex County—fresh pails, ⅌ lb	40	@55
Pennsylvania and River—fresh pails, ⅌ lb	37	@55
Western Reserve—firkins, fair to good, ⅌ lb	28	@30
Western Reserve—firkins, ordinary, ⅌ lb	25	@27
Western States—firkins, fair to good, ⅌ lb	25	@26
Western States—firkins, ordinary, ⅌ lb	22	@23
Western States—firkins, common	17	@18

CHEESE.

Factory Dairies, 1st quality State, ⅌ lb	17	@17¼
Factory Dairies, 2d quality State, ⅌ lb	16	@17
Factory Dairies, Western, ⅌ lb	16	@17
Farm Dairies, 1st quality State, ⅌ lb	16	@17¼
Farm Dairies, 2d quality State, ⅌ lb	15	@16
Farm Dairies, Western, ⅌ lb	14	@16
Skimmed Cheese, Western and State, ⅌ lb	7	@13
Farm Dairies, Common, ⅌ lb	10	@15

RICE—Is dull but quoted firm. Stock, 9,439 bags cleaned and 7,342 bags uncleaned East India.

SUGARS—Have been moderately active at former prices. Sales since our last 1,070 hhds., including Cuba, &c., from 10½c.@13¼c., and 2,250 boxes Havana, part at 11c.@12½c. ⅌ lb. Refined Sugars continue in moderate demand, at 14c.@16½c. ⅌ lb.

STEARINE—Sales 69,000 lbs. at 13c.@16c. ⅌ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 128,000 lbs. at 12½c.@12½c., and 54,000 lbs. Grease at 9½c.@12½c. ⅌ lb.

WHISKY—Sales, since our last, 122 bbls. State, in bond, at 42c. ⅌ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, there were taken by steamer, 500 bales Cotton at 3-16d.@¼d. ⅌ lb.; and 9,000 bushels Barley at 4d. ⅌ bushel. For other ports, nothing new.

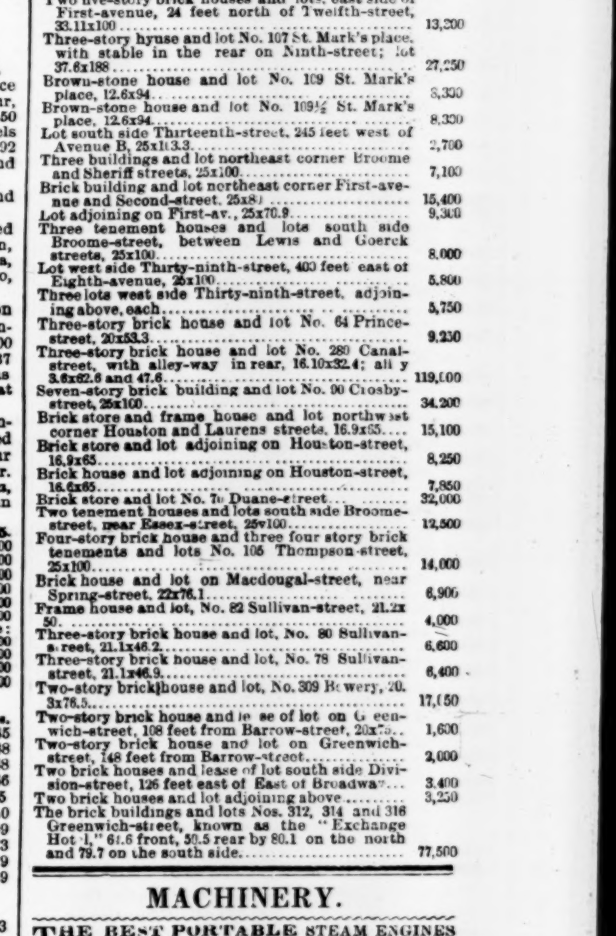
Sale of Real Estate.

The following property was sold at auction yesterday by Messrs. E. H. LUDLOW & Co., being a portion of the estate of the late Commodore LEVY:

Two-story brick building and lot northeast corner Rivington and Goerck streets, 20.1x81.3	$4,100
Two-story brick building and lot on Rivington-street, adjoining above, 19.11x81.3	2,900
Lot adjoining on Goerck street, 20x98.4	2,000
Three-story brick building and lot northwest corner Rivington and Mangin streets, 19.9x81.3	6,250
Lot adjoining on Rivington-street, 19.9x81.3	2,100
Lot adjoining on Rivington street, 19.9x81.3	2,100
Lot southwest corner Stanton and Mangin streets, 20.2x81.3	3,200
Two five-story brick houses and lots, east side of First-avenue, 24 feet north of Twelfth-street, 33.11x100	13,200
Three-story house and lot No. 107 St. Mark's place, with stable in the rear on Ninth-street; lot 37.6x188	27,250
Brown-stone house and lot No. 109 St. Mark's place, 12.6x94	8,350
Brown-stone house and lot No. 109½ St. Mark's place, 12.6x94	8,300
Lot south side Thirteenth-street, 245 feet west of Avenue B, 25x103.3	2,700
Three buildings and lot northeast corner Broome and Sheriff streets, 25x100	7,100
Brick building and lot northeast corner First-avenue and Second-street, 25x87	15,400
Lot adjoining on First-av., 25x70.9	9,300
Three tenement houses and lots south side Broome-street, between Lewis and Goerck streets, 25x100	8,000
Lot west side Thirty-ninth-street, 400 feet east of Eighth-avenue, 25x100	5,800
Three lots west side Thirty-ninth-street, adjoining above, each	5,750
Three-story brick house and lot No. 64 Prince-street, 20x53.3	9,250
Three-story brick house and lot No. 280 Canal-street, with alley-way in rear, 16.10x32.4; all y 3.6x62.6 and 47.6	119,000
Seven-story brick building and lot No. 90 Crosby-street, 25x100	34,200
Brick store and frame house and lot northwest corner Houston and Laurens streets, 16.9x65	15,100
Brick store and lot adjoining on Houston-street, 16.9x65	8,250
Brick house and lot adjoining on Houston-street, 16.6x65	7,850
Brick store and lot No. 7 Duane-street	32,000
Two tenement houses and lots south side Broome-street, near Essex-street, 25x100	12,500
Four-story brick house and three four story brick tenements and lots No. 105 Thompson-street, 25x100	14,000
Brick house and lot on Macdougal-street, near Spring-street, 22x76.1	6,900
Frame house and lot, No. 82 Sullivan-street, 21.2x50	4,000
Three-story brick house and lot, No. 80 Sullivan-street, 21.1x46.2	6,600
Three-story brick house and lot, No. 78 Sullivan-street, 21.1x46.9	6,400
Two-story brick house and lot, No. 309 Bowery, 20.3x76.5	17,050
Two-story brick house and lease of lot on Greenwich-street, 108 feet from Barrow-street, 20x75	1,650
Two-story brick house and lot on Greenwich-street, 148 feet from Barrow-street	2,000
Two brick houses and lease of lot south side Division-street, 126 feet east of East of Broadway	3,400
Two brick houses and lot adjoining above	3,250
The brick buildings and lots Nos. 312, 314 and 316 Greenwich-street, known as the "Exchange Hotel," 61.6 front, 59.5 rear by 80.1 on the north and 79.7 on the south side	77,500

MACHINERY.

THE BEST PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES in the country are built by CLUTE BROTHERS, Schenectady, New-York.



FROM 4 TO 25 HORSE POWER.

These engines are so constructed as to make them durable and economical in fuel. Placed upon an independent bed-plate, they can be used as they are built or separate from the boiler.

Engines ready to deliver on receipt of order, from the works or from the agency, No. 164 Duane-st., New-York. Send for a circular and price list.

CORLISS STEAM ENGINE FOR SALE—Of about 100 horse-power, in splendid order, and can be delivered at once. Address Box No. 1,343 Philadelphia Post-office.

STEAM-ENGINES, FLAX, HEMP, TOW and Rope Machinery, Machinist Tools, &c. TODD & RAFFERTY, Warehouse 4 Dey-st.; Works, Paterson, N.J.

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COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION ORIGINATED the anaesthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, and administer it in the only mode which uniformly annihilates pain. We have given it to over 16,000 patients without one accident—ten times as many as any other establishment. Come to headquarters. Office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs, at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 109 East 18th-st. near 3d-av., New-York; mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS—Superior in appearance, more durable, half the price of marble. T. B. STEWART, 665 6th-av., bet. 35th and 36th

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, NOV. 1, 1866.

Amusements this Evening.

WINTER GARDEN.
Broadway, between Bleecker and Amity sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, LADY AUDLEY'S SECRET. Characters by Mrs. F. D. Bowers, F. C. McCollom, supported by a great cast.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, £100,000. Characters by the company.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, THE LONG STRIKE. Leading character by Mr. Wheatleigh, assisted by the full company.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, an original and grand spectacular Drama, entitled THE BLACK CROOK.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, WAR TO THE KNIFE. Characters by Messrs. Mark Smith, Lewis Baker, G. Metkiff, Percy, Chapman, Williams, Mrs. Wm. Gomersal, Mrs. Saidee Cole, Mrs. Marie Wilkins, Miss Alicia Mandeville.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Bayard and Canal sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock, FOREST OF BONDY; Or, THE DOG OF MONTARGES and LES DEUX FUGITIFS. Characters by Miss Fanny Herring, G. L. Fox, and full company.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Canal and Hester sts.
THIS EVENING, CAPT. HERON, THE HIGHWAYMAN OF EPPING FOREST, THE FIRE KAISER and THE LONG STRIKE.

GERMAN STADT THEATRE,
Nos. 45 and 47 Bowery.
THIS EVENING, RICHARD III. Mr. Bogumil Dawison in his great character of Richard III., supported by a powerful cast.

THEATRE FRANCAIS,
14th-st., near 6th-av.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock. French Opera—THE QUEEN'S MUSKETEERS.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
AFTERNOON at 2, EVENING at 7¾, THE SEA OF ICE; Or, THE MOTHER'S PRAYER. GORDON CUMMING'S COLLECTION. Dwarf, Fat Boy, 200,000 Curiosities.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, Robinson and little Clarence, Mlle. DeBerg and J. E. Cooke, The NEW-YORK CIRCUS TROUPE.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS AFTERNOON, commencing at 2 o'clock, GAZZANIGA'S MUSICALE GRAND MATINEE.

STEINWAY'S HALL,
Nos. 72 and 73 East 14th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, BATEMAN'S INAUGURAL CONCERT. The following artists will appear: Mlle. Parepa, Signor Brignoli, Signor Ferranti, Signor Fortuna, Mr. S. B. Mills, Mr. Carl Rosa, Mr. J. L. Hatton; Mr. Theodore Thomas, Conductor.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS,
No. 720 Broadway.
THIS EVENING—SONGS, DANCES, BURLESQUES, &c. IL BACIO. LITTLE BAREFOOT, LAUGHING GAS, &c.

DODWORTH'S HALL,
Broadway, opposite 11th-street.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, M. HARTZ, THE ILLUSIONIST. THE WONDROUS LIVING HEAD—A MIRACLE.

FIFTH-AVENUE OPERA HOUSE.
Nos. 2 and 4 West 24th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, BUDWORTH'S MINSTRELS. ST. GEORGE AND YE DRAGON.

STUDIO BUILDINGS,
No. 15 West 10th-st.
THIS DAY AND EVENING—MOSIER'S CELEBRATED MARBLE STATUES.

NEW-YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY,
No. 618 Broadway.
THIS DAY, Curiosities in Anatomy and Natural History. LECTURES UPON THE MICROSCOPE.

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

We have this morning advices by Ocean Telegraph to Oct. 30. On Saturday evening an attempt was made at Prague to assassinate the Emperor of Austria as he was leaving the theatre. The would-be assassin was seized and placed under arrest. The King of Prussia has directed the celebration of a solemn *fête* at Berlin in honor of the restoration of peace. Confused reports of fighting come to us from Candia, but nothing reliable. The London *Times* of Tuesday again urges upon the British Government the necessity of providing for the settlement of the Alabama claims. It is proposed to lay cables from Trinity Bay to Halifax and Boston, thus avoiding the necessity of relying on the wretched telegraph lines of Newfoundland. On and after this day the tariff on Atlantic Cable dispatches will be reduced one-half.

GENERAL NEWS.

The bark *Nellie Chapin*, Capt. WASS, which sailed from Jonesport, Me., Aug. 11, for Jaffa with a colony of Americans, under the superintendence of Elder G. J. ADAMS, is announced as having arrived on the 22d of September. A letter from Dr. MAYO G. SMITH, of Newburyport, states that the vessel was at anchor off Jaffa Oct. 4, and that the Turkish Government had given orders that the colonists should be permitted to land all they had brought with them duty free. The colony consists of 156, all told, embracing women and children. The vessel is laden with building materials for a village large enough to accommodate all hands comfortably. A church, a school-house, a public store, a saw-mill, and the frames of other buildings, are on board, and can be readily put up by the colonists themselves.

A disastrous incendiary fire at New-London on Monday night burned thirteen buildings between Green and Golden-streets. The fire was discovered in the shed attached to Bacon's Hotel, and in its progress narrowly escaped burning the Metropolitan and City Hotels, and the latter was once actually on fire. Two of the city fire engines were entirely out of order, and one of the Norwich hand machines went down to aid in extinguishing the flames. The loss is estimated at $25,000. The city has been infested with incendiaries for several months, and three unsuccessful attempts were made the night before to fire buildings.

On Saturday three prisoners confined in the jail in Newark, Ohio, under indictment for robbing the office of the Adams Express Company, at Hanover, in August last, and another who had been arrested for placing obstructions on the track of the Pittsburgh, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad, assaulted the jailor as he entered the door of the cell, and seriously injured and disabled him. Imitating the jailor's voice, one of them called to his wife to open the outer door, which had been locked up as the jailor entered. Suspecting something wrong, she called for help, and the prisoners were secured and locked in their cells.

The report that the iron-clad steamer *Monadnock*, now at San Francisco, is in a disabled and sinking condition, is authoritatively denied by the Washington *National Republican*. In every sense of the word she is the greatest triumph in naval architecture that the history of the world affords, but has been "put out of commission," like most of the other Monitors, because there is nothing for her to do. If needed, she can be put in sailing and fighting trim in three days. Her officers and crew have been transferred to the *Vanderbilt*, and will be distributed for service elsewhere, as the Government may hereafter desire and direct.

A meeting of the Presidents of the different colleges in the State of Illinois was held on Monday in the office of Rev. J. C. BURROUGHS, D. D., President of the University of Chicago. Among the subjects of deliberation were the following: 1. The propriety of a joint application to our Legislature to aid existing colleges. 2. The College and Seminary fund and Agricultural College fund of this State. 3. Scientific and shorter courses of college education. 4. College amity and inter-communion as to discipline, &c.

The violent storm which prevailed on Sunday, the 21st inst., was very severe in the neighborhood of L[illegible]ville, Clay County, Ill. The tornado left but one house standing in the village, and the destruction extended to a number of dwellings outside of the place. The house of Mr. RUSHER was blown down, his daughter killed, and himself badly wounded. The path of the tornado was short, and of but little width, but its force was terrific.

The Detroit *Advertiser* urges, among several reasons for a revision of the Michigan State Constitution, the following: One article reads as follows: "The Legislature may confer upon organized townships, incorporated cities and villages, and upon the Board of Supervisors of the several counties, such powers of a local legislative and administrative character as *they* may deem proper." If the question should ever be raised, it will take a council of schoolmasters or a decision of the Supreme Court to tell what the relative pronoun "*they*" refers to, in the above sentence.

The gale of Tuesday was severely felt along the entire coast of New-England. At Providence and Newport considerable damage was done by the unusually high tide, and several buildings were unroofed. In Portland, newly-built walls in the burnt district were thrown down, and a number of steamers were detained in port and others compelled to put back by the severity of the gale. East of Portland the telegraph wires were thrown down.

The foundation of the new observatory for Princeton College is nearly completed, and it is hoped soon to erect the main building. The telescope, it is said, will be the largest in the country. The annual orator of the next Commencement has been selected for Clio Hall in the person of EDWARD D. MANSFIELD, LL.D., the well-known correspondent of the NEW-YORK TIMES, under the name of "The Veteran Observer."

On Monday, the great grain warehouse near the Michigan Central depot, at Detroit, took fire and was entirely destroyed. The building contained a great quantity of corn and wheat, all of which was lost. The loss will reach about $75,000; only partially insured. For a time the shed and lumber yard, and great new depot of the Michigan Central Railroad Company were in much danger.

Some days ago a bale of cotton being examined at St. Louis, previous to being thrown into the "picker," a piece of fuse about four inches long was found concealed in the centre of the bale, evidently having been inserted intentionally. The fuse was compactly made of white leather, and in appearance, quite unlike the fuse employed for ordinary purposes.

The Chicago *Post* says that there are persons at Cairo with diving-bells, preparing to hunt for the safe of the steamer *W. R. Carter*, which contains over a million of dollars, of which they are to have one-half if recovered. It lies about 35 miles above Vicksburgh, buried in the bed of the Mississippi, and has been under water for six months.

According to reports made by the Chicago builders, over 8,000 new buildings have been erected in that city during the past year, valued at nearly seven millions of dollars. This includes eight new churches, five public school-houses, three public buildings, and over one hundred business blocks.

The Kentucky Court of Appeals has rendered a decision which is in effect equivalent to a declaration that Maj.-Gen. JOHN M. PALMER committed felony while in command of the Department of Kentucky, by aiding the escape of a fugitive slave.

Official announcement is made that no more applications for space at the Paris Exhibition will be received, as the portion allotted to the United States will be more than filled with the articles already received.

The fiftieth anniversary of the settlement of Rev. Dr. ALLEN over the First Unitarian Parish, in Northborough, Mass., was celebrated on Tuesday by special commemorative services in the old church.

LOCAL NEWS.

DANIEL CLARKE, a soldier, who enlisted in the United States Army in September, 1865, was brought up yesterday in the Supreme Court, before Justice BARNARD, by virtue of a writ of *habeas corpus*, and his discharge from the service demanded on the ground that the soldier is partially insane and to some extent an imbecile. The return made by Gen. BUTTERFIELD was to the effect that his instructions are to contest this and all other similar cases, on the ground that the State Courts have no jurisdiction. Justice BARNARD dismissed the writ for the reason that questions of lunacy cannot be determined except by a commission appointed by the Court for that purpose.

WM. T. ANDERSON, of No. 73 East Twenty-third-street, came home last night and discovered his wife's unfaithfulness, surprising her and her paramour *flagrante delicto*. He drew a revolver and discharged three chambers, two of the bullets taking effect in Mrs. ANDERSON's body. The paramour escaped. The woman's wounds will not prove fatal.

OTTO ARNOUX and HENRY SCHMIDT, charged with having forged the signature of Justice MONELL, of the Superior Court, to naturalization papers, were brought before Justice BARNARD yesterday and admitted to bail in the sum of $1,000 each. Mr. WILLIAM MONHEIM became the bondsman for the prisoners.

The corner-stone of a new Jewish Temple, to be called "The Temple Emanu-El," was laid yesterday, at the corner of Fifth-avenue and Forty-third-street, with imposing ceremonies. The structure is to cost $600,000.

JOHN LAMBERT, who was under arrest for robbing Mr. ADAMS, of San Francisco, of $20,500 in gold, last April, escaped from his cell at Police Headquarters some time during Tuesday night or early yesterday morning.

The calendar of the Supreme Court, Chambers, will be called at 10 o'clock this morning instead of 12.

A decree of divorce was granted yesterday by the Supreme Court in the case of ANNE WHITNEY *vs.* WILLARD WHITNEY.

Gold was steady yesterday at 146¼@146⅜; Bills on London, 109½; Money easy; the funds firm, and the Railway speculation buoyant.

An active business was reported yesterday in Wheat, at an advance of 5c.@8c. per bushel; in Corn, at lower and irregular prices; and in Mess Pork, for delivery on October contracts, at decidedly higher rates. The changes in other branches of trade were unimportant. The freight market was quiet, with 522 vessels of all classes in port.

THE FRIENDS OF THE FENIANS.—They are of two kinds, the real and the professed. Those who estimated at the true extent the sufferings and disabilities which afflict Ireland, but who could not approve the visionary schemes of invasion which have been indulged in, nor the wholesale collection of money, which could ill be spared by the humbler members or adherents of the order, have said what they thought. We have done so, as every Fenian knows. But there are others who have been disingenuous enough to affect a sympathy which they did not feel, and offer counsels which could lead but to ruin.

At present two men are under sentence of death in Canada. There is no use in blinking the fact that the law under which they are condemned is explicit, and that the Canadian court of justice has not been strained in any way to the injury of the prisoners. If mercy is shown, as we have not the slightest doubt it will be, it will be shown voluntarily by the Colonial Executive, acting under good advice from the British Government, and not in consequence of threats on the part of the so-called friends of the prisoners. The candidates for public office, now so intensely interested for the Fenians, do not stop to reflect that, by angry resolutions and denunciations of the Canada authorities, they are putting the case in a very bad light. Why say to the people of the provinces that retaliation shall follow execution, when the threat can have no other effect than to render execution a matter of principle? If the Fenians really wished to have their unfortunate friends hanged they could not go a surer way about it than by trying to force the Provincial Government to execute their prisoners rather than incur the charge of having released them under compulsion. We should be sorry to see more lives sacrificed in connection with American Fenianism. We therefore counsel moderation on the part of the Fenian leaders and orators. Those who do not accept moderate counsels are no friends of LYNCH and MCMAHON, and may even become morally responsible for their death.

The South—Its Industry, its Business and its Prospects.

Whatever be the misconceptions which prevail throughout the South concerning its political relations and interests, on the general question of material interest, there would seem to be ground for complete agreement. Financially and industrially bankrupt, its old labor-system suddenly overturned, its vision of independent prosperity collapsed, the people might be expected to realize the necessity of vigorous effort to escape from the ruin that surrounds them. Their journals, formerly foremost in partisan discussion, now proclaim the first duty of man to be the cultivation of the soil, the introduction of a greater diversity of crops, and the organization of an industry to which they have hitherto been strangers. Especially is the need of imported help admitted. Northern capital is prayed for, that the recuperative process may be accelerated. Northern men are invited, that lands now valueless may be made marketable and productive. Northern enterprise is called upon to extend its ramifications southward that home wants may be supplied, and places now desolate may become scenes of thrifty labor. Of all these points the more influential of our Southern cotemporaries have for months past evinced a keen and withal a sensible appreciation. And we have been inclined to accept the tone that has been cultivated as an assurance that the South thoroughly comprehended its wants, and would be prepared to turn to good account every available means of help.

Thus far, we fear, these expectations have not been fulfilled. In the easily managed matter of immigration, literally nothing has been done. At this moment the avenues of travel to the Western States are choked with families in search of new homes. The human stream never ran that way in greater volume or with greater velocity than now. Minnesota reports more new-comers than in any other season. From Iowa we hear of crowds of settlers in all the more sparsely-peopled counties. Missouri and Kansas are receiving daily large accessions to their population. The land sales in Wisconsin tell of a similar state of things there. Indeed, everywhere throughout the West the tide of settlement flows with a steadiness that knows no ebb. Doubtless a very large proportion is furnished by the population of older States. Immigration, however, supplies its full quota; not only swelling the immediate amount of settlement, but multiplying the sources of future growth.

And all this time what is the South doing or acquiring? What State in that section can truthfully tell of a well-considered plan for drawing immigrants thither? Which of the number can report accessions of foreigners or of new comers of any class? So far as we know, not one. Speculative companies exist in this City, and elsewhere in the North, having for their object the introduction of immigrants with a view to profit through the sale of land; and now and then we read of twenty or thirty strangers who have gone South, to farm, under the auspices of one or another of these organizations. Apart from these movements, nothing is being done. Certainly nothing by the authorities or the people of the States most deeply interested in the subject. Of this there is ample testimony. The New-Orleans *Picayune* the other day commented upon the fact that five hundred German immigrants who had arrived there, and whose continuance in that State might have been easily secured, had passed up the river to St. Louis without an effort being made to retain them. The labor system of the State is confessedly disorganized. White labor is urgently required. Yet Louisiana neither attempts to draw thither emigrants nor uses its opportunities to influence the choice of emigrants who touch there in the ordinary way. And as it is with Louisiana so is it with Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, the Carolinas and Virginia. Not one vigorous effort has been made by any of them to acquire a share of that stream of immigration which is with almost incredible rapidity filling and enriching the more remote and, in many respects, less attractive States of the West.

The comparatively small accessions which the South has received since the war, have been nearly altogether derived from our own population. Our traders and farmers have contributed a percentage that might be vastly increased were the conditions favorable. Our merchants have crammed Southern stores on credit. Many of our traders have gone to Southern cities with large stocks, and the go-ahead spirit of Northern enterprise. Adventurous operators have entered extensively into lumbering, milling, and a dozen other businesses, profitable in themselves and beneficial to the localities in which they are carried on. Small bodies of agriculturists have gone into Virginia, especially into the counties adjacent to Washington, and their dexterous industry has already shown how much might be done in the line of improvement. Had these persons been able to report favorably of their reception, of their intercourse with the Southern people, and of the prospect in respect of comfort and prosperity, they would have been quickly followed by tens of thousands, who now look to the West for fields of future labor. But the reports have not been favorable. They have, on the contrary, been calculated to dishearten and to disgust. We have striven to cultivate a different opinion. We have cherished a hope that the unfavorable representations which from time to time found their way into print related to exceptional cases, and would be counteracted when the whole truth came to the light. But the evidence is unfortunately conclusive the other way. There is no longer reason to doubt that, as a rule, the Northerners who have gone South to trade, to grow cotton, or to farm, have encountered a reception the reverse of friendly. There are localities, of course, where courtesy and kindness have been displayed. Generally speaking, however, there has not been kindness, or courtesy, or fair play, or even adequate protection to life and property. Personal intercourse with Northern men who have lived during the last year in Southern cities, or on plantations, has convinced us that the statements of our New-Orleans correspondent, published in yesterday's TIMES, are in the main correct. What he says concerning Louisiana might, of our own knowledge, be said of Alabama, Mississippi, South Carolina and parts of Tennessee. Northern men are compelled to abandon plantations to escape assassination, to quit farms they have purchased, and to throw up businesses to get rid of annoyance and avoid threatened injury. The prevailing Southern opinion is adverse to them. They are treated as intruders—often as enemies. If they sell goods they are unable to collect payment for them, not merely because of poverty, but because of the ruling disposition to cheat and despoil the accursed Yankee.

Upon this latter point, a discussion which is in progress in Georgia newspapers, in common with those of other States, is unpleasantly suggestive. Devices to stay the summary collection of debts, albeit unjust, may not be wholly incompatible with ultimate honesty. But when suggestions are promulgated and sanctioned looking to the repudiation of debts incurred anterior to the war, and the creation of obstacles in the path of Northern creditors who have generously granted business accommodation since the war, the case assumes a different and much more discreditable aspect.

For the sake of the South, and altogether irrespective of political considerations, this state of things is to be deplored. It indicates so complete a lack of common prudence and common sense as to be almost incomprehensible to those who look at the subject from a national point of view.

The South is terribly in need of capital and labor. With resources excelling those of any other region of the globe, it is poor even to beggary. The family estates of distinguished Virginians are advertised for sale, with but a small chance of realizing the value which their division into small farms would produce. The rich cotton lands of Mississippi sell at less than one-third the price they commanded before the rebellion. In Alabama improved real estate is disposed of with difficulty at rates that can hardly be called nominal. And yet nothing is done by the Southern people to extricate themselves from their distressed condition. They require large additions to their numbers, and they take the best possible method to render these additions impossible. They want money and enterprise, and they pursue a course which will assuredly repel both. To this extent, then, the gloom which overhangs their prospects is attributable entirely to themselves.

Mr. Browning on Equalizing Representation.

We called attention in a former article to the objections urged by Mr. BROWNING in his recently published letter against the first section of the proposed Constitutional Amendment. The second section meets with no more favor in his eyes than the first. The object of this section, as our readers will recollect, is to equalize representation between the North and the South, and to prevent the result which would otherwise have followed from the rebellion, that the rebels should have gained an increase of strength in the National Government, and that after the year 1870, a white man in South Carolina would have about twice as much weight in the representation of the nation as a man in New-York.

Mr. BROWNING meets the argument which is contained in the mere statement of this object, first by an apparent denial of the facts. He says "it is not true that the relative strength of the States which were in rebellion will be increased by the results of the war, if they are now allowed to representation in the national council;" and he seems to think he has shown this to be the case when he has stated that "in 1860 three-fifths of all the black population of the Southern States was counted, and the census of 1870 will show the whole of the non-voting black population to be less than three-fifths of 1860." But if this be so, it will only show that the positive strength of the States has increased, not the relative. The loss of the population during the war should decrease their representative strength as it would that of a Northern State. If it has not, it will be an increase of their *relative* strength.

But it is not a fair statement of the case to say that it is claimed that "the relative strength *of the States* is increased." It is the increase in the power of the white population of the States which is complained of. Without the Amendment the white population will have about twenty more representatives in Congress than it would otherwise have. It would not be difficult to show this as it has often been shown. We prefer, however, for this once, simply to quote from a Southern writer—says the New-Orleans *Picayune*:

> "Under this amendment Southern States would have the option of a representation in the ratio of their total population, a ratio that would give to the ten excluded States about *sixty* representatives, or of a representation based on the number of qualified voters, * * * * in which case the same States would not have more than about *forty* representatives."

We can safely offset this statement of the *Picayune* against the statement of Mr. BROWNING.

Mr. BROWNING refers to the unnaturalized foreign population of the Northern States, and compares it with the black population of the South. And he says: "If it is right to count a non-voting population in one State, it is equally right to count it in another." Doubtless it is, if there is no other difference between them. But there is a very material difference between the two classes. The non-voting classes at the North are only temporarily excluded from voting. All that is needed by them is to wait a short time, and then, if they desire, they can claim the right of suffrage, and no man can prevent them from exercising it. The negroes, on the other hand, under the present state of things, are permanently shut out from it. They may be as well qualified to exercise it as the whites; they may be as intelligent, as honest, as patriotic, but by no means in their power can they, under the present law, attain to that franchise. So that Mr. BROWNING's proposition, fairly stated, would have read as follows: "If it is right to count a class temporarily excluded from voting in one State, it is equally right to count one that is permanently excluded in another,"—a very different proposition, and one that would require some argument to establish it.

Mr. BROWNING, in his comment upon this second section of the Amendment, as he did in what he said upon the first section, charges them both with being attacks upon the equality of the States. "The Union and the Federal Government," says he, "cannot exist without the States, and they must be States of equality—equal in dignity, equal in rights, equal in power, equal in the control, absolute and unconditional, of all things pertaining to their internal and local policy and interest." We agree that the States must be equal, and we are unable to find anything in the proposed amendments which will not be just as applicable to one State of the Union as another. This outcry about equality of all the States generally comes from those who are claiming for some of them an advantage over others. They apply the Irishman's statement of the equality of men in this country to the States, and loudly declare that "one State is as good as another and a good deal better." If one State insists upon having the right to take away life, liberty and property without due process of law, and we declare that no State shall do it, we are charged with attacking the equality of the States. And if half the people of one State, who insist upon exercising all the power of the State, insist also that they shall have as much power in the National Government as twice as many people in another State, and we propose to put both upon a par in this respect, loud is the outcry that we are infringing upon the equality of the States.

The charge is untrue. The object and purpose of the amendments is to secure the life, liberty and property of the citizen, and to place all the States upon an equality. And those who oppose these objects may rest assured that until that protection is secured and those inequalities are removed, by the adoption of these amendments, or in some other way, the nation will never settle down into tranquillity. Insecurity and inequality are always disturbing causes, and the American people love justice too much to rest contentedly so long as they exist. Sooner or later they must be removed. It rests with those who seek to maintain them to say whether they shall be removed easily, quietly, and by the ordinary forms of law, or whether their removal shall be violent and destructive.

GEN. GRANT'S OPINIONS.—We had supposed that Gen. GRANT had snubbed, in a sufficiently sharp manner, an individual who recently undertook to give his opinions upon a political subject, to prevent any attempt of the kind in the future by any person who had any self-respect. He ordered a note written to this individual forbidding him to presume to give his opinions on any subject whatever, and denying that any one had ever any right to set before the public opinions as being held by him. This action, which was made necessary by numerous publications, was only taken a few weeks since, and yet hardly a day has passed since then in which some "intimate personal friend," some "gentleman who was favored with an interview," some "distinguished Senator," some Galena leather-dealer, or somebody else, has not taken upon himself to inform an anxious public as to the sentiments of Gen. GRANT, on one or another topic of public interest. We find in a bundle of exchanges we have just glanced over, his views upon the Fall elections, with particular applications, his views on the President's policy and the Constitutional Amendment, his views on the next Presidency, and who are likely to be the candidates, with a few remarks on the possibility of his being a candidate himself. We suppose that some folks fancy that Gen. GRANT must feel very much flattered by this pretended interest in his opinions, but we know from his letter that he feels quite otherwise—that he regards all such publications as little less than personal insults. We think it quite natural he should do so, when we look at the foolishness of many of the opinions attributed to him by these self-appointed and impertinent reporters. If it only be remembered that GRANT himself expressly denies the right of any man whatever to speak for him, and alleges that all publications, present or prospective, pretending to do so, are unauthentic, the public will cease to be misled about some matters concerning which so many of his "intimate personal friends" seem so anxious to mislead them.

BUILDING IN NEW-YORK.—There is a very great amount of building going on in the upper part of Fifth-avenue, above Fortieth-street. Mansions of great cost, and some of them of strength and beauty, are being hurried to completion with all the speed that abundant capital can impel. In no other part of the City is there so much activity. The entire avenue will soon be completed as high as the Central Park, and the street will then be without a rival anywhere in its own special character. There are so many petty and shabby buildings on Broadway, that, though old houses are continually giving place to new ones, more than half the street requires rebuilding. But there are few poor-looking buildings on Fifth-avenue. The street has understood its destiny from the time it commenced growing near Washington-park. We cannot say that Broadway, egotistical and vain though it be, even yet comprehends its destiny; else, instead of a score of buildings, some of them very inferior, going up, we should see a hundred grand business houses in progress. Church-street is being transformed with a notable rapidity, and as the street, owing to its length, or rather to its shortness, does not admit of a great deal more improvement, we shall soon see the work of rebuilding and transformation there brought to an end, but only to be begun in adjacent streets. By the close of the century we hope to see all the shabby houses and stores that cover the greater part of the City replaced by superb mansions and business houses—grand palaces for the rich and commodious residences for the middle classes, (by that time we expect we shall have no *poor*,) splendid bazaars for the display of goods, and noble structures for workshops and manufactories. We expect that the expenditure of Mr. STEWART's five millions of dollars will give a fresh impetus to the realization of this idea, in one direction.

CHEAP CABS.—We have been so often promised cheap cab conveyances for New-York, and so many *false starts* have been made in that much-neglected branch of enterprise, that we almost despair of ever getting the upper hand of the vile combination of hackmen. We dare say the excellent Inspector of Licensed Coaches does his best to check the wholesale system of swindling which the drivers of these filthy vehicles practice. But *a hundred Inspectors* could not overtake a tithe of the evils endured every day at the hands of hackmen, licensed and unlicensed. They are conspirators against the peace, comfort and well-being of honest citizens. Their heavy business is done at wakes, funerals and larking parties. They hold themselves above any small, two-dollar job. They are insolent and not unfrequently ruffianly in language and bearing. They cannot be reformed. And, looking to their power of combination, when any one attempts to introduce a cheap and convenient class of vehicles to compete with them, we almost doubt whether they can be abolished—as they ought to be.

We hear it stated that there is a gang of these fellows now confederated for the purpose of preventing the new plan of cheap *coupé* conveyances from being once more tested. And we really should not wonder if the combination should succeed, unless the new company is strong in money, strong in resolution, and *strong in influence*. We would advise the company, before putting their cheap cabs on the street, to consult with the Police Commissioners and Superintendent KENNEDY, as to the protection they could throw over the proposed enterprise. Without a powerful police force, to prevent outrages, the new drivers would be chased from their stands in less than a week, and half of them probably killed.

CONFEDERATION IN THE PROVINCES.—Our Montreal correspondent over-estimates the strength of the party in Lower Canada opposed to a Confederation of the Provinces. The hierarchy and a large majority of the men of influence and property in that section of Canada are Unionists. In Upper Canada the Annexation Party is likely to show its strength much sooner than in the Eastern section. To-day there are no such staunch defenders of the monarchical system on this continent as the descendants of the old French *noblesse* and their tenantry, located along the Gulf and River St. Lawrence. If forcible annexation should ever be attempted, *there* the last shot—as a sagacious French Canadian said—will be fired for the old governmental system which goes far back of the epoch of American Independence. The hierarchy of the Provinces—and it is a powerful body, politically—is far more afraid of a disturbance of the relations of the Provinces to England than any British statesman that we know of—either Whig, Tory or Radical.

From all that appears in the conferences and speeches bearing on confederation in England, the leading men there would gladly see the British American people *set up* for themselves. And it does begin to look to us as if this arrangement would be the best for all parties. There is no necessity for going to war about it. And there is no party—worthy of the name—in the United States that looks to a conquest of the Provinces even as a remote contingency. The British Americans might, with prudence and care, make a start in an independent career with the good will of the United States and of their parent Government. Their clinging to England, after so many civil invitations to lean upon themselves, is not, to our view, altogether consistent with self-respect; but of that they must themselves be left to judge.

DEMOCRATS ENDORSED BY REPUBLICANS.—The *Tribune* indorses the adoption of the Republican Convention of Gen. HALPINE and JAMES M. SMITH, the Democratic candidates for Register and Surrogate. It calls on the friends of Gov. FENTON to give them their votes. "If we support the ticket cordially and unanimously enough, independent Democrats will do likewise to insure triumph." This sounds very much like common sense, and very little like the *Tribune*. That journal has been insisting lately that no Republican could possibly vote for a man supported by Democrats, without the grossest infidelity to his principles and his party. A year ago, to be sure, it thought differently, and insisted upon the election of a Democrat of the most extreme views as Mayor in opposition to the regular Republican nominee—but that *was* a year ago. It now thinks that no Republican can possibly vote for THOS. E. STEWART for Congress because Democrats propose to vote for him also. That single fact is decisive as to his political heresy—although the *Tribune* knows perfectly well that Mr. STEWART has always acted with the Union Party and in support of Union principles.

We concur with the *Tribune* in urging support of Messrs. HALPINE and SMITH by Republican voters. They are Democrats undoubtedly, but they are less objectionable than their Democratic competitors, and the Republicans have no great latitude of choice in the matter.

AN UNPROFITABLE COURTSHIP.—The Radical courting of the Fenians for political, not Fenian purposes, and the Fenian courting with the Radicals for Fenian, not Radical purposes, is more amusing to outsiders than it is likely to prove profitable to either of the parties to the courtship. A leading Radical politician in one of the States in which an election has recently taken place, has, with more disgust than gusto, narrated the result of his efforts to get the Fenian vote. "During the canvass," he confessed, "we drank limitless quantities of whisky with the Fenian men; we danced at numberless balls with the Fenian girls; we bought Fenian bonds, wore the Fenian green, tried to get a little brogue under our tongue, and posted ourselves on the manners and doctrines of the ancient Phœnicians. And after suffering in this style for three months, we found after the election that we hadn't got a hundred Fenian votes in the whole State." We were not sorry to hear it. It only served right the political schemers who would attempt in such a way to use any element of our population. And, on the other hand, the Fenians are now very well convinced that they may expect no aid whatever for Revolution in Ireland from those whose pretensions they have found out to be so hollow and selfish.

THE DEPREDATIONS OF THE ALABAMA.—The cable brings us the report of a renewed appeal by the London *Times* in favor of a settlement of the *Alabama* claims by arbitration, as we understand it. The leading English journal desires to have a joint Commission appointed to make an inquest into the matter in dispute, and it urges this on grounds of policy, if not of justice. The value of any such proposal for compromise would necessarily depend upon the terms of the Commission, the ground agreed upon as the basis of inquiry, and the arbiter to be selected. The Government of the United States does not admit it to be in dispute that our claims are valid. The amount of those claims may be a fair subject of arbitration. But both Lord RUSSELL and Lord CLARENDON have put it flatly that our demands are unwarrantable, and that they cannot, under any plea, be recognized. It is preposterous to suppose that our Government will agree to the appointment of a Commission, implying a doubt as to this primary question. It is entirely open to Lord STANLEY to revise the judgment of his predecessors, and the frequent appeals of the *Times* for a pacific and equitable settlement of the claims may indicate that this is the purpose of Lord DERBY's Government.

NEWSPAPER ENTERPRISE.—It is now some five or six weeks since the Special "Commissioner" of the *Tribune* announced exclusively to that journal that Europe was on the verge of another war,—that the attempted peace negotiation between Austria and Prussia had failed, and that *the next hour* would probably witness the renewal of the struggle. All this exclusive intelligence was obtained at an immense expense and by an expenditure of enterprise that was without a parallel in the history of journalism. All which was very magnificent,—but where's the war?

So on the 11th of October the same special, exclusive Commissioner plenipotentiary announced to the *Tribune* that there was "no hope of the recovery of the Emperor NAPOLEON, and that his death might be *hourly* expected." We have news twenty days later, yet the Emperor still lingers!

Enterprise is a great thing for a newspaper, but it is sometimes a little *too* enterprising.

THE WESTERN CONNECTIONS OF THE CABLE.—There is reason to fear that the Cable may have suffered, unjustly, in repute on account of the bad condition of the line across Newfoundland. Every other day these overland wires break down, or are destroyed by mischievous persons, who profit by aiding in their reconstruction. To overcome this daily recurring evil, the Atlantic Telegraph Directors have wisely resolved to connect Trinity Bay with Halifax by a direct submarine wire; extending the line further—from Halifax to Boston. This will involve a very considerable outlay, but we are sure in the end it will not only give more satisfactory service to the public but will bring a better return to the stockholders.

THE POLITICAL CANVASS.

The Contest in the State—Who will Win?

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

SCARBOROUGH, Wednesday, Oct. 31, 1866.

The long roll has ceased. The skirmishers have been called in, and under cover of a heavy cannonade of speaking along the entire line the two political armies are falling into position for the final struggle of Tuesday next. Those who have stood in waiting while the artillery was drawing the fire of the enemy have felt, and therefore can realize, the anxiety which precedes that dropping fire, foretelling the heat and conflict—with the hope of victory—of a decisive contest.

When so much is at stake as depends upon the turn of the election in this State, it would be foolhardy not to listen to the fire of the enemy, and by heeding the location and strength of their batteries, to gather therefrom the probabilities of defeat or success.

Having passed over the entire field of contest, I propose to review the situation, and to draw from the facts I have observed a reasonable and I believe a faithful conclusion as to the probable result.

Preliminary, it is well first to determine the relative strength of the combatants, because, you know, it is said that God stands on the side of the heaviest artillery.

At the election in 1864—our first fight, our Antietam—the opposing forces stood thus, and then victory not only perched upon our banners, but it gave us hopes of a decisive and permanent success. In the vote of 1864 the armies of the Union and of Republican institutions, compared with their Copperhead opponents, thus mustered:

Counties.	Lincoln.	McClel'n.	Counties.	Lincoln.	McClel'n.
Albany	10,206	12,934	Onondaga	10,996	8,71[illegible]
Allegany	6,240	2,561	Ontario	5,4[illegible]9	3,98[illegible]
Broome	5,003	3,139	Orange	6,784	6,63[illegible]
Cattaraugus	5,506	3,575	Orleans	3,755	2,45[illegible]
Cayuga	7,534	4,408	Oswego	8,793	6,22[illegible]
Chautauqua	8,700	3,992	Otsego	6,151	6,04[illegible]
Chemung	3,292	3,109	Putnam	1,443	1,61[illegible]
Chenango	5,552	4,033	Queens	4,284	5,40[illegible]
Clinton	3,471	3,546	Rensselaer	9,159	9,37[illegible]
Columbia	4,876	5,240	Richmond	1,564	2,87[illegible]
Cortlandt	3,983	2,063	Rockland	1,445	2,28[illegible]
Delaware	5,297	4,249	St. Lawrence	10,864	4,04[illegible]
Dutchess	7,201	6,64[illegible]	Saratoga	5,9[illegible]9	4,71[illegible]
Erie	13,061	13,37[illegible]	Schenectady	2,283	2,30[illegible]
Essex	3,224	2,164	Schoharie	2,870	4,801
Franklin	2,839	1,837	Schuyler	2,578	1,88[illegible]
Fulton	2,972	2,8[illegible]7	Seneca	2,680	3,26[illegible]
Genesee	4,030	2,772	Steuben	8,099	5,813
Greene	3,087	3,897	Suffolk	4,305	4,02[illegible]
Hamilton	with Fulton.		Sullivan	2,960	3,54[illegible]
Herkimer	5,087	4,207	Tioga	3,780	3,01[illegible]
Jefferson	8,592	5,842	Tompkins	4,518	2,99[illegible]
Kings	20,838	25,726	Ulster	6,909	7,76[illegible]
Lewis	3,078	2,911	Warren	2,399	2,168
Livingston	4,530	3,563	Washington	6,221	3,643
Madison	6,182	3,748	Wayne	6,122	4,392
Monroe	10,203	9,107	Westchester	7,607	9,355
Montgomery	3,549	3,908	Wyoming	4,123	2,568
New-York	36,681	73,709	Yates	3,[illegible]36	1,693
Niagara	4,839	4,287	Soldiers' vote.	....	....
Oneida	12,048	10,916			
Total				368,735	361,986

Here will be seen were arrayed a total of 730,721 combatants, and that the result was attained by a majority of but 6,749. Small, but sufficient to secure a triumph, and to save the Union forces from that demoralization which invariably follows defeat. We had nothing left with which to pursue the enemy, but we held the field of battle, and so saved the material of war necessary at another time to give us the final fruits of victory. In 1865 the contending forces again met—this time at another Gettysburgh—for our adversaries had gathered courage from desperation, and had invaded our own soil, and having enlisted in their services one or two traitors like SLOCUM, felt confident of defeating us. The result proved how vain is a reliance on treachery—how perfectly those who battle for the right may rely upon the force of principles against expediency. Although the battle was fought with decreased numbers the victory was more decisive than before, for this time we stood upon the field of battle and of victory with a clear muster of 27,857 fresh troops.

In 1866 we have driven the enemy down to their final campaign. We have fought the battles of the Wilderness in Ohio, Pennsylvania, Indiana, Vermont, Maine and Iowa, and in each we have been the victors. The bombardment of Richmond, the succeeding issue of Five Forks must be determined in New-York on the 6th.

Who shall win—who will win? To me it seems a forgone conclusion—an accomplished fact. And yet it is not to be denied that our opponents express a belief in success quite as sanguine as that professed by the rebels on the eve of their great disaster.

To what is this expression due? Is it based upon numbers or on visions? If you have studied the character of the opponent of Gov. FENTON, you have detected the source of that hope which appears to have buoyed not only him but his adherents. It is a reliance, in the first place, upon what sporting men call luck—in the second place, upon a series of sophistries that would never be entertained seriously by a politician who felt that he had anything to lose.

Mr. HOFFMAN is probably the highest existing type of the superstitious politician. If he should chance to put on his sock wrong side out, or should see a new moon over his right shoulder, or dropping his pen it should stick up with the handle towards him, he would in each and all have so many omens of good luck to himself. You will see this shadowed in his speech last night, when he gravely assured his audience that because he had been enabled to go through the fatigue of the campaign without being physically prostrated, he was therefore to win, Providence having given him strength to endure unimpaired the wear and tear of body and soul attendant upon the advocacy of a bad cause. It may seem strange, but this superstition underlies and is the substantial foundation for all the brag and bluster which to-day tones the ranks of the party which Mr. HOFFMAN represents. Like the veiled Prophet, he has succeeded in making his followers believe that beneath the silver vail is concealed the promise of a heavenly vision—the vision of success, which is the one hope of all Democratic followers.

You will be incredulous of this statement, and yet it is substantially true.

Will his dream be realized—will his followers be rewarded with that Paradise to which they aspire, or will they find at last that the vail was only a mask and its hidden voice a delusion? Let us see.

Hardly within the memory of those who have studied political history and the indications of popular sentiment has it been so manifest that the people have become, as it were, self-aroused to the importance of the election now pending. Canvassers have this year found no difficulty in ascertaining the opinions of voters, and there is everywhere manifest a determination to vote that I have never seen paralleled. This determination may be said to be universal. It is found to be a spontaneous deter-

mination from one extreme of the State to the other—promising a total vote approximating, if not exceeding, that of 1864. Taking such a vote for a basis, and after a personal examination that covers two-thirds of the State, I venture to predict that the official canvass will not vary materially from the result reached in the annexed table, or if there is any substantial variation it will be materially in favor of Gov. FENTON:

MAJORITIES FOR FENTON.

Allegany	3,500	Niagara	1,000
Broome	2,000	Oneida	1,100
Cattaraugus	2,150	Onondaga	3,000
Cayuga	3,100	Ontario	1,500
Chautauqua	5,000	Orange	500
Chemung	100	Orleans	1,300
Chenango	1,65	Oswego	2,500
Clinton	200	Otsego	375
Cortland	1,900	Rensselaer	600
Delaware	1,200	St. Lawrence	7,800
Dutchess	550	Saratoga	1,250
Erie	250	Schenectady	100
Essex	1,300	Schuyler	650
Franklin	1,100	Steuben	3,100
Fulton	200	Suffolk	700
Genesee	1,100	Tioga	1,300
Herkimer	1,250	Tompkins	1,600
Jefferson	2,600	Warren	300
Lewis	400	Washington	2,500
Livingston	1,400	Wayne	1,500
Madison	2,700	Wyoming	1,500
Monroe	1,500	Yates	1,100
Total			69,325

MAJORITIES FOR HOFFMAN.

Albany	1,65	Queens	700
Columbia	50	Richmond	800
Greene	450	Rockland	650
Hamilton	100	Schoharie	700
Kings	4,200	Seneca	500
Montgomery	100	Sullivan	200
New-York	38,000	Ulster	350
Putnam	250	Westchester	1,000
Total			50,300
Majorities for Fenton			69,325
Majorities for Hoffman			50,300
Fenton's majority			19,025

It is possible, (indeed, I may believe under the circumstances, it is probable,) that Mayor HOFFMAN may get 2,000 more in New-York. (I have come to believe New-York capable of almost anything.) But it cannot be done fairly. Nor do I believe that Kings ought to give him 4,200, nor even 2,500; but in both counties we are in the hands of the Philistines, and must stand up and take all the punishment they can inflict. Fortunately for us, and still more fortunately for the Union, we can stand punishment. The country—the country that has always been the sheet-anchor of the Republic—is right, and is strong in its straightforward simplicity and honesty of purpose, to combat the corruption and fallacies of the cities. And so we shall triumph over the modern Veiled Prophet and the cause of which he is the most seductive advocate that we have lately encountered. LEO.

WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Oct. 31.

PERSONAL.

Gens. GRANT, SHERMAN and Mr. STANTON had a conference at the War Department this morning, and the gossips are pointing to the fact as evidence of the resumption of friendly personal relations between Secretary STANTON and Gen. SHERMAN. The latter expected to leave the city for Ohio this evening.

THE FUNERAL OF MISS SEWARD.

The funeral of Miss FANNIE SEWARD took place this afternoon. The services were performed at her father's residence by Rev. Mr. LEWIS, of St. John's Episcopal Church, of which the deceased was a member, Rev. Dr. HALL assisting in the ceremonies. President JOHNSON, Secretary MCCULLOCH, Secretary STANTON, Secretary WELLES, Secretary BROWNING, Postmaster-General RANDALL, Attorney-General STANBERY, and Hon. THOMAS EWING, Sr., appeared as chief mourners. Among other distinguished persons present were Gen. GRANT, his family and the members of his Staff; Lieut.-Gen. SHERMAN, all the members of the Diplomatic Corps, and their families, and the members of Congress now here. The heads of the several Government Bureaus, and the Clerks of the State Department were also in attendance.

The pall-bearers were Baron VON GEROLT, the Prussian Minister, Admiral DAVIS, Admiral DAHLGREN, Major-Gens. MEIGS and TOWNSEND, Judge OLIN and CHARLES KNAPP, Esq. The remains were conveyed to the Baltimore station, and thence by special car to Auburn, N. Y.

A TESTIMONIAL TO COMMISSIONER COOLEY.

At the close of office hours to-day, the clerks of the Indian Bureau repaired to the room of the retiring Commissioner to bid him adieu. Mr. CHARLES A. MIX, the chief clerk, said that before doing so they had deputed him to present to him a letter as expressive of their sentiments and feelings. In doing so he observed that a testimonial of a different character might have been presented, but the views he had often expressed in advocating such matters had induced him to suppose that this would be more acceptable. He then read the letter, which was elegantly engrossed on parchment, as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OFFICE INDIAN AFFAIRS, Oct. 31, 1866.

Hon. Dennis N. Cooley:

By your own voluntary act you are about to retire from the position of the head of this Bureau. Before you leave us we desire to express our appreciation of your uniform kindness and courtesy toward us, and our regret that a connection that has been so pleasant should so soon be severed. It fell to your lot to become Commissioner of Indian Affairs at a time when the duties of the office were never more onerous, more delicate and more difficult; and the energy, ability and integrity with which you have discharged these duties, have deserved and received our admiration. The only testimonial we offer is our names. They may not be endearing, but when you look upon this you may read a list of friends who remember you with gratitude, and who will regard your future career with deep interest unmixed, with any doubt as to its honor and usefulness.

Respectfully and truly your friends.

(Signed by all the Clerks in the Bureau.)

JUDGE COOLEY'S REPLY.

Judge COOLEY replied at some length, expressing his gratitude for the honor conferred, and paying a high compliment to the worth of those from whom he was now about to separate. He said that during all the long and tedious labor of our treaty relations with more than twenty distinct tribes or nations during his term of office, it had been his good fortune in every instance to meet the cordial approval of the Secretary of the Interior, the President and the United States Senate. No treaty had been rejected made by him or during his administration. In severing his connection with the clerks, he was happy to be able to say he was to be succeeded by a gentleman of large experience and administrative ability, Col. BOGG, and under the guidance of the able and very accomplished Secretary of the Interior, his administration, with their aid, must be a success, and their relations, he trusted, most pleasant and agreeable. In the course of his remarks, he said there is not a hostile tribe of Indians with whom we are in treaty relations on the American continent, and there is no tribe not in such relations with whom it can be said we are at war, only here and there there are outlaw Indians, as there are outlaw whites, who commit occasional depredations. These, with prudence and vigor, can be caught and punished. If justice, only justice, is now meted out to all, and our treaty stipulations kept in their spirit by the Government, there will never be another Indian war, even though so loudly demanded by army contractors, and those who fatten on the spoils of war.

A REPORT FROM GEN. SHERMAN ON INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Commissioner BOGY, of the Indian Bureau, had a conference this morning with Gen. SHERMAN, at the headquarters of Gen. GRANT, in relation to the temper and disposition of the Indians on the great plains of the West. The new Commissioner appears to be anxious to investigate into the truth of the various rumors in relation to Indian troubles. Gen. SHERMAN will make a written report on this head through his superior officer, Gen. GRANT.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

The receipts of Internal Revenue for the month of October, ending to-day, are $26,414,430 29, against $30,457,973 63 for the month of October last year. The aggregate receipts for the four months of the present fiscal year, commencing July 1 and ending Oct. 31, are $125,251,543,14, against $124,181,409 29 for the same period last year. To show how the new law affects the revenue, it may be stated that the receipts from railroads for the month of October are only $40,514 83, against $223,125 92 for the same month last year. Insurance companies pay this year only $104,092 for October, against $526,035 25 same month last year, being almost entirely wiped out. The receipts from salaries are reduced 80 ₩ cent., while those from sales of stamps are increased by $184,000, and those from banks are more than doubled.

THE NORTH ATLANTIC SQUADRON.

Dispatches have been received by the Navy Department from Rear Admiral PALMER, commanding the North Atlantic squadron, dated Port-au-Prince, Hayti, Oct. 22, announcing his arrival and departure on that day for Havana. The *Mackinaw* and *Florida* were also at Port-au-Prince, all well.

APPOINTMENTS.

The President to-day made the following appointments:

SOLOMON T. CLARK, U. S. Attorney for the Eastern District of Arkansas; JOHN E. ROZETTE, U. S. Attorney for the Southern District of Illinois; JOHN A. MILLER, of Missouri, Register of the Land Office at Ironton, Mo.; LEWIS LOWRY, of Nebraska, Agent for the Indians of the Omaha Agency; JOHN WILLIAMS, of Kansas, Register of the Land Office at Junction City, Kansas; Col. JAMES T. ABERNETHY, Collector of Internal Revenue, Second District, Pennsylvania; F. M. KINTER, Assessor of Internal Revenue, Twenty-first District, Pennsylvania.

MILITARY.

Brevet Brig.-Gen. H. M. WHITTELSY, Assistant Quartermaster, U. S. V., and Chief Quartermaster for over a year past of the Military District of Mississippi, has been relieved from duty there and ordered to report for duty in this city.

Surgeon JOHN MOORE, of the Medical Corps, and Brevet Colonel U. S. A., has been relieved from duty as Chief Medical Officer of the Military District of Mississippi and of the Freedmen's Bureau in that State, and ordered to duty at Fort Wadsworth, New-York Harbor.

SALE OF MONITORS.

On inquiry at the Navy Department it is ascertained that no Monitors have been sold to any foreign Government, nor have any foreign Governments officially intimated a desire to make such investments. It is true, however, that private parties, all of them American citizens, have offered propositions, without stating for whom they wished to purchase; but the Government has decided not to sell any of that class of ships, whether they were built in the Navy-yards by Government constructors or outside by private parties.

THE FUNERAL OF FRANK HENRY.

The remains of FRANK HENRY, late correspondent of the Western Press, arrived this evening from Easton, Penn., and will be buried to-morrow in the Congressional Cemetery. The members of the Press met this evening, and resolved to attend the funeral in a body.

THE IRISH EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The National Irish Executive Committee of Irish citizens, at a meeting held last night, passed resolutions tendering thanks to the President of the United States and Secretary SEWARD for their prompt, enlightened and humane action in behalf of those American citizens who have been unjustly convicted and cruelly sentenced by the judicial authorities at Toronto, for alleged complicity in the Fenian invasion of that Province, and inviting a public meeting on Saturday, of both native and adopted citizens, to give expression to their sentiments on the questions involved.

SHEEP FOR VIRGINIA.

Yesterday a drove of one thousand sheep passed along Boundary-street North to the Chain Bridge, and crossed into Virginia. They were driven from the West, and will be disposed of in the State of Virginia for the purpose of stocking the farms of those who were deprived of their stock during the war of the rebellion.

THE CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The Treasury Department to-day issued to the Central Pacific Railroad (California division) 320 bonds of $1,000 each, for the requisite number of miles finished.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE BATEMAN CONCERTS—OPENING OF THE NEW STEINWAY HALL.—The Steinway Hall, recently erected by the enterprising piano-forte firm of STEINWAY & SONS, at the rear of their marble palace in East Fourteenth-street, was dedicated to its proper uses last evening. Mr. BATEMAN's concert troupe—in every way worthy of the occasion—inaugurated the new building. The good omens were abundant. The house was crowded with an appreciative and thoroughly-musical audience. The programme left nothing to be desired. It was both miscellaneous and select; appealing alike to the popular and the eclectic taste. The performance in every way was satisfactory. Lastly, but not least, the hall gave general satisfaction.

The rewards of such an enterprise are small. Any other investment of a considerable capital would have paid Messrs. STEINWAY & SONS better than this. They have proposed to themselves to supply a want, and they have done so. The thought of a pecuniary return could never have entered their minds, for there can be no pecuniary return. But they have provided a place where musical entertainments of any magnitude may be given, and that is precisely the place that New-York needed. In this point of view they are public benefactors. May they be happy.

We have already published a sketch of the new edifice, and it is necessary to go over the ground again. The hall makes a very favorable impression on the spectator. Its height is conspicuous, and its entrances and vomitaries (the latter being on Fifteenth as well as on Fourteenth-street) are numerous and elegant. There are—beside the great floor—galleries on the southern end of the hall capable of accommodating many hundred people. They are gracefully curled into their places, and are thoroughly lighted and ventilated. From any seat in these galleries a complete view of the platform can be obtained. Looking from the platform itself, the appearance of the hall is exceedingly imposing, resembling rather an opera house than a simple establishment for concerts. Behind the galleries are, extension rooms, cosy and convenient, and for purposes of rehearsal, (between the young of both sexes,) exceedingly acceptable. The floor of the hall is 123 feet in length by 75 feet in width. It is level, with ample room in the aisles for ingress and egress. The seats are comfortable, shutting up easily and leaving space for human creatures to pass between them. In the matter of ventilation Messrs. STEINWAY & SONS have been eminently successful, although it is even yet premature to speak on this point. Ordinarily the gas-burners increase the warmth of the building. Here they are made to act as ventilators. They are placed in the roof, and surrounded by glittering crystals, present a gay appearance. The lights are contrived to consume the foul air, and so keep up a constant change of atmosphere, resembling in this respect an open grate. Nothing at present has been or can be done in the way of decoration. The walls are white; the panelling brown. Where the former have become thoroughly dry they will be frescoed; by that time, too, the new organ will be in readiness. The instrument now used is from St. Thomas' Church. Some additions have been made to it by its original builders, to which we shall at the proper time refer. A substitute is always out of place, and the peculiar position of this organ in the new hall seems to be no exception to the rule. The acoustic qualities of the building are unexceptionable. We visited every section of it and could hear distinctly, and with a fullness which we seldom expect and rarely find in a large building.

The programme last night introduced several new artists to the public, and restored others to us whom we are always glad to see and hear. Mme. PAREPA made her *rentre*, and at once established her former pleasant relations with the public. The superb cavatina from "Semiramide" *Bel raggio* has never been given more effectively. The brilliancy which the music requires, the accuracy of phrasing, and the richness of voice were all there. In the second part the lady sang GANZ's "Nightingale's Trill"—being on both occasions warmly applauded and *encored*, declining it in the first instance, but submitting to it in the second, and substituting "Five O'clock in the Morning" for the former popular song. The lady was in excellent voice. So too was Signor BRIGNOLI, who was received with such favor that for a minute or two the performance could not proceed. The gentleman's friends have not forgotten him; nor—while he sings as he did last night—are his enemies likely to do so. Signor BRIGNOLI has rarely been in better voice. His command of the *mezzo-voce* is still superb, and in the management of the fuller tones he is far more artistic than heretofore. He is yet the best *tenore di grazia* we have ever had in America. The romanza from "Martha" merited the *encore* it won, and so also the romanza from DONIZETTI, which was again *encored*. Signor FORTUNA possesses a good presence and an agreeable voice. Signor FERRANTI is an excellent buffo, animated and quick, and thoroughly awake to what the audience requires. His success was complete, and we shall be mistaken if he does not speedily become a great favorite with the public. Mr. S. B. MILLS was the solo pianist. In the first part he played a movement from SCHUMANN's concerto in A minor with that perfection of touch and equality of articulation which he alone possesses. He was recalled, but declined an *encore*. In the second part Mr. MILLS played LISZT's transcription of the "Wedding March," by MENDELSSOHN. It was in this that he made his first impression on our public, and it is yet one of the most brilliant numbers of his *repertoire*. After its performance Mr. MILLS was twice recalled. The enthusiasm was unbounded. Mr. CARL ROSA played a couple of solos with splendid feeling. The hall was somewhat moist, and it was not, therefore, possible for stringed instruments to keep in tune. We cannot accurately estimate Mr. ROSA's execution in consequence, but it seemed to indicate a marked improvement. He is a conscientious and studious artist. It follows that he must always improve. The orchestra, under Mr. THEODORE THOMAS, was admirable.

The second concert of the BATEMAN series takes place to-night.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Madame GAZZANIGA's first Grand Matinee takes place positively at this establishment to-day. The programme is excellent.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

RUFFIANLY ASSAULT AND STABBING.—At a late hour on Tuesday evening Mr. BERNARD SMITH, of No. 537 First-avenue, was assaulted by a gang of desperadoes on the corner of Eighteenth-street and First-avenue, and was brutally beaten, stabbed, and left insensible on the pavement, where he was found by the Eighteenth Precinct Police, who removed him to his residence. It appears from the statements made by Mr. SMITH that he preferred a complaint against "Pipe" BURNS, THOMAS HART and JOHN HART for some misdemeanor, on which they were convicted and sent to the Penitentiary on Blackwell's Island. These three men were discharged last week, having served out their sentence, and they were loud in their threats of vengeance against SMITH, laying in wait for him on Tuesday evening, when, succeeding in finding him, as already stated, they committed the brutal assault. After beating him severely about the head and body THOMAS HART inflicted a severe stab-wound in SMITH's breast, which soon produced unconsciousness. About 1 o'clock yesterday morning this same THOMAS HART met BERNARD MCGAFFREY and assaulted him. MCGAFFREY, however, was prepared for this assailant, drew a knife and stabbed HART in the side and arm, causing severe wounds. HART was afterward removed to Bellevue Hospital, where he is kept under charge of an officer.

FIRE IN SEVENTH-AVENUE.—About 4:30 o'clock yesterday morning a fire occurred in the liquor store owned by JOHN MAHAR, No. 507 7th-avenue, on the corner of 41st-street. Before the firemen arrived some citizens burst open the door, which gave the flames full vent, and resulted in the destruction of the whole store and fixtures, with the stock. The flames were, however, confined to the first floor. Mr. MAHAR's loss is about $300, insured for $500. It appears that Mrs. MARY MCVAY, a widow, owned the building, but she was ordered to vacate the premises as the ground lease had expired, the owner, Mr. ZABRISKEI, having made some disposition of the property. She asked $100, but this was refused. She subsequently disposed of the building to a lumber dealer, but afterwards declined to allow it to be pulled down. The Fire Marshal will make an investigation.

DEATH OF MR. CHARLES A. HECKSHER.—Mr. CHARLES A. HECKSHER, a prominent merchant of this City, died suddenly on Tuesday evening in the sixty-first year of his age. Mr. HECKSHER, who was born in Paris, came to New-York many years ago, and established himself in business. His sagacity and probity soon placed him in a prominent position among the mercantile community, by whom he was ever held in the highest esteem. At dinner on Tuesday Mr. HECKSHER appeared to be unusually cheerful, but about 8 o'clock he was suddenly seized with illness, and died within a few minutes. Mr. HECKSHER leaves a large family and an ample fortune.

SHOOTING AFFRAY.—About 10:30 o'clock last night THOMAS GLEESON shot at and wounded PATRICK O'BRIEN in the leg, as he stood drinking in the dram-shop kept by STEPHEN GEOGHEGAN, No. 577 Third-avenue. The wounded man was removed to Bellevue Hospital by the Twenty-first Precinct Police, while GLEESON escaped. It appears that GLEESON was shot at on Tuesday evening by LAWRENCE O'BRIEN, (a brother of PATRICK,) in another of GEOGHEGAN's liquor stores, at No. 724 Second-avenue. LAWRENCE was arrested yesterday and committed for trial.

BURGLARS FRUSTRATED.—Officer GILLEN, of the Twenty-first Precinct, while patrolling his post about 3 o'clock yesterday morning, heard a low whistle, and on looking around saw two men running away near the corner of Thirtieth-street and Third-avenue. He attempted to overtake the fugitives, but was unsuccessful. On examination he ascertained that the front windows of LOWTHER & SON's coal office had been broken into with the evident intention of robbery. The appearance of the patrolman frustrated this intention.

PICKPOCKETS.—While on duty at the Democratic Mass Meeting at the Cooper Institute on Tuesday evening, Detective CORKEY, of the Fifteenth Precinct, noticed THOS. COURTNEY and JOHN FINNEY, both well-known professional pickpockets, evidently at work through the crowds gathered about the building. The officer arrested both men as a precautionary measure, and lodged them in a cell at the Mercer-street Station-house. Yesterday morning the prisoners were "shown up" at Police Headquarters, subsequently photographed for future reference, and then discharged.

PROBABLE FATAL ACCIDENT.—About 6:40 o'clock last evening, THOMAS STEWART, aged 16 years, a native of Ireland, and residing at the corner of Eleventh-street and Avenue B, was crushed beneath the steam elevator and the first floor of No. 83 Centre-street, and so severely injured that death will probably ensue. The Sixth Ward Police removed STEWART to the New-York Hospital.

SALE OF CHURCH SITTINGS.—The sale of pews in the Church of the Holy Trinity, Madison-avenue and Forty-second-street, took place on Tuesday evening. The rent of the best pews was fixed at $1,200, the lowest priced being $200. The average is about $800, which is much higher than the price asked for the same sittings last year.

SERIOUS CANNON ACCIDENT.—At the initial proceedings at the Hoffman mass meeting on Tuesday evening, at the Cooper Institute, JOHN BIGLER had his left hand blown off by the premature discharge of a cannon, with which he was assisting in firing a salute. He was conveyed to Bellevue Hospital for treatment.

HACK DRIVER INJURED.—BARNEY RUDDEN, a hack driver, was seriously injured on Tuesday evening, by being thrown from his seat while driving round the corner of Sixth-avenue and Fifteenth-street. He was removed to Bellevue Hospital.

RECEPTION AT THE FIVES POINT HOUSE OF INDUSTRY.—There will be a reception to-day at 2 o'clock of the Schools of the Five Points House of Industry, No. 155 Worth-street, to which all interested in the education of the children of the poor are invited.

ARRIVALS.—Count Thun, of Austria; Baron Malortie, of Germany; George Shaw Lefevre, M. P., of England; Mr. Harrison Ritchie, of Boston; G. M. Dallas, of Philadelphia, and C. D. Amory, U. S. Army, are at the Brevoort House.

DROPPED DEAD.—A colored woman, name unknown, 30 years of age, and of abandoned character, dropped dead in the doorway of No. 73 Laurens-street, about 9:30 o'clock last evening. The Eighth Ward Police took charge of the remains.

PAYMENT OF TAXES.—Tax-payers should recollect that one per cent. will be added to all taxes unpaid on the 1st of December, and an additional one per cent. on Dec. 15.

No Apprenticeship Required.

Many a wife and mother who has worried over broken needles, tangled thread, and disordered machinery, till her patience was exhausted and she discouraged from ever learning to use her sewing machine successfully—will discover in the following note, a key both to the *cause* of all her troubles, and their *cure*: the cause, her mistake in selecting a complicated, *two-threaded* machine—its cure, the purchase of a Willcox & Gibbs.—Mrs. G. H. Benedict, of Utica, N. Y., in a recent letter says: "*One does have to serve an apprenticeship with the Willcox & Gibbs*: I went right to work making up garments, as soon as it was set in my house, and I had no instructions beyond those in the little book. Was a woman ever able to do that with *any other* machine? I break no needles—sit upright—incur no danger of growing stoop-shouldered—and there is no click, clack, to wear the nerves."—*Advertisement.*

Naramore's Bank Note Detector.

A perfect photographic copy of the different issues of the Government and National Bank Notes, taken from proof-sheets in the United States Treasury Department. Published and for sale by H. J. MESSENGER, banker, at the office of the *Metropolitan National Bank Note Reporter*, No. 139 Broadway, or at No. 118 Nassau-st. A liberal discount to agents.—*Advertisement.*

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

The NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS.

In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all the interesting news of the day. Also, the latest and fullest Washington news. European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; two columns of agricultural matter specially prepared for the TIMES by a practical agriculturist; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

The WEEKLY TIMES will be sent to subscribers in any part of the country for TWO DOLLARS a year. Five copies, $8; ten copies, $15. Payments invariably in advance.

Boys, Youths' and Children's Clothing, largest assortment and finest goods in this country. BROKAW BROS., 34 4th-av., and 62 Lafayette-place.

At Gimbrede's, No. 588 Broadway—A splendid lot of English papier-mache writing desks, &c. Will be on exhibition this week. Prices very low.

Finest Overcoats and Business Suits ever seen in this country. BROKAW BROS., No. 34 4th-av. and No. 62 Lafayette-place.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Wigs, Toupees and Ornamental Hair, first quality; Hair Dye and Hair Dyeing, all colors, at BATCHELOR'S, No. 16 Bond-st.

A Neglected Cough, Cold or Sore Throat, which might be checked by a simple remedy, like "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES," if allowed to progress may terminate seriously. For Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh and Consumptive Coughs, "the Troches" are used with advantage, giving oftentimes immediate relief. Singers and public speakers will find them also excellent to clear the voice and render articulation wonderfully easy.

Under the Golden Moonlight of Tropic skies, millions of large milk-white flowers breathe perfume on the dewy air; these are the magnificent products of the Cereus Grandiflora and their matchless fragrance, fresh and pure as it rises from those vast parterres is concentrated and perpetuated in PHALON'S NIGHT-BLOOMING CEREUS.

Moth and Freckles.

Ladies afflicted with Discolorations on the face, called Moth patches or Freckles, should use Perry's Celebrated Moth and Freckle Lotion; it is infallible. Prepared by Dr. B. C. PERRY, Dermatologist, No. 49 Bond-st., New-York. Sold by all druggists in New-York and elsewhere. Price $2.

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Dr. GILBERT'S PILE INSTRUMENT positively cures the worst cases of piles. Sent by mail on receipt of $4. Circulars free. Sold by druggists. Agents wanted everywhere. Address J. B. ROMAINE, Manager, No. 575 Broadway, New-York.

Squire & Lander, No. 97 Fulton-st. offer for sale diamonds, 18 carat gold watches, chains, all kinds of jewelry, English sterling silver ware at a small per centage above ACTUAL MANUFACTURING COST.

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For Sale and To Rent.

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The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

The Facilities Afforded by the Largest and most convenient hat store in America have been turned to the best account this Fall by the introduction of one hundred different styles of Misses', Boys' and Infants' hats. GENIN, No. 513 Broadway.

Ladies, Discard Injurious Paddings. Mme. JUMEL'S Mammarial Balm and Patent Breast Elevator develops the form physiologically. 363 Canal-st. Sold by druggists. Send stamp for sealed circular.

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Wheeler & Wilson's Lock-Stitch Sewing Machine and Buttonhole Machine, 625 Broadway.

MARRIED.

CROSBY—ANDERSON.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Oct. 30, by Rev. William T. Enyard, HENRY F. CROSBY to ANNA M., daughter of John F. Anderson, Esq., all of that city.

FULLER—WILCOX.—At Norwalk, Conn., on Tuesday, Oct. 30, by Rev. C. A. Stoddard, assisted by Rev. Thos. Childs, D. D., LAWSON W. FULLER, of this City, to FRANCES L. WILCOX, of Norwalk.

FROTHINGHAM—WHITE.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Oct. 31, by Rev. A. P. Putnam, BENJAMIN T. FROTHINGHAM to KATE TREDWAY, daughter of Alexander M. White, Esq.

HORNBY—CLARK.—On Wednesday, Oct. 31, by Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., ALONZO HORNBY to IRENE MAY CLARK, all of this City.

MAXWELL—TAYLOR.—At the Church of the Ascension, on Tuesday, Oct. 23, by Right Rev. Bishop Odenheimer, assisted by Rev. John Cotton Smith, D. D., GEORGE L. MAXWELL to MALVINE L., daughter of W. R. Taylor, Esq., all of this City.

MACKIN—HART.—In Paris, at the United States Embassy, on Tuesday, Oct. 9, by Rev. Dr. Eldridge, CHARLES MACKIN, of the City of New-York, to Miss LIZZIE HART, of Hartford, Conn.

ROGERS—WADSWORTH.—At Geneseo, N. Y., on Thursday, Oct. 25, by Rev. E. Ingersoll, Mr. EDWARD ROGERS, of Philadelphia, to NANNIE C., daughter of the late Brig.-Gen. James S. Wadsworth, of Geneseo.

WARNER—FRANKLIN.—At the Church of the Incarnation, on Wednesday, Oct. 31, by Rev. Henry E. Montgomery, D. D., HENRY S. WARNER to EMMA L., youngest daughter of Walter M. Franklin, Esq., all of this City.

DIED.

COMSTOCK.—At Innspruck, Austria, on Tuesday, Oct. 9, ANDREW COMSTOCK, formerly a merchant of this City.

CAMP.—In Brooklyn, suddenly, on Monday evening, Oct. 29, MARY ELIZABETH, wife of Calvin B. Camp, aged 45 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at the house No. 96 Columbia-st., on Thursday, Nov. 1, at 10½ A. M.

HECKSCHER.—On Tuesday, Oct. 30, CHARLES A. HECKSCHER, in the 61st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at Grace Church, on Broadway, near 10th-st., on Saturday morning, Nov. 3, at 10½ o'clock.

LAMBERT.—In this City, suddenly, on Tuesday evening, Oct. 30, of disease of the heart, JEREMIAH LAMBERT, in the 55th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral on Friday, Nov. 2, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Reformed Dutch Church on Washington-square, Rev. Dr. Hutton's.

MURRAY.—On Tuesday, Oct. 30, Mrs. ELIZABETH MURRAY, widow of the late Geo. W. Murray, in her 87th year.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral on Thursday, Nov. 1, at 3 P. M., at the residence of her niece, Mrs. E. Shapter, No. 8 Carroll-park, Brooklyn. The interment will be in Connecticut.

OSBORN.—At his residence, Cutchogue, L. I., on Wednesday, Oct. 24, BARNABAS OSBORN, in the 83d year of his age.

WHITE.—On Tuesday evening, Oct. 30, in Haverhill, Mass., Mr. ROBERT H. WHITE, formerly of New-York.

WOOD.—At Huntington, L. I., on Tuesday, Oct. 30, EDWIN WOOD, aged 58 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the Second Presbyterian Church, on Thursday, at 2½ o'clock. Carriages will meet train at Syossett that leaves James-slip at 10:30 A. M.

WALLACE.—On Tuesday, Oct. 30, WILLIE, son of James and Sarah Ann Wallace, aged 3 years, 1 month and 28 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 53 West 38th-st., on Thursday morning, at 10 o'clock.

OFFICIAL.—[No. 101.]

CORONER'S OFFICE, New-York, Oct. 29, 1866.

The body of an unknown boy was found at 5th-st. and 3d-av., at 7 A. M., aged about seventeen years, slim built, light brown hair; face so much injured that the features could not be identified; dressed as follows: No hat, drab short coat, black vest, dark woolen pants, laced shoes, grey cotton socks or stockings; had a dinner kettle with him. Was run over by a Third-avenue Railroad car. Body sent to the Morgue for identification. Inquest will be held at the Morgue Oct. 30, 1866, at 1 o'clock P. M.

For further particulars, apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street.

ROBERT GAMBLE, Coroner.

MISCELLANEOUS.

W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,

No. 631 BROADWAY,

offer a choice assortment of FRENCH CHINA

DINNER AND TEA SETS,

Rich cut and engraved

TABLE GLASS,

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GAS FIXTURES.

SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP.
SCHENCK'S SEAWEED TONIC.
SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS.

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AT A MEETING OF THE UNION ASSEMBLY Convention of the Nineteenth Assembly District, held at the northwest corner of Broadway and 81st-st., Dr. SAMUEL D. BROOKS was unanimously nominated for member of Assembly.

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FOR SALE. FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE TOLEDO, LOGANSPORT AND BURLINGTON RAILROAD COMPANY. INTEREST AT THE RATE OF SEVEN PER CENT. PER ANNUM—PAYABLE SEMI-ANNUALLY, AND GUARANTEED BY THE Columbus and Indianapolis Central Railroad Company. Apply to M. K. JESUP & COMPANY, No. 84 Broadway.

Henry Clews & Co., BANKERS, No. 32 Wall-st., New-York. UNITED STATES SECURITIES Purchased and for sale. All issues on hand ready for instant delivery. ORDERS FOR STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD EXECUTED. Merchants, Bankers and individuals opening accounts with us will be allowed 4 PER CENT. INTEREST ON ALL DAILY Balances, subject to check at sight. COLLECTIONS MADE ON ALL POINTS.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO. Issue letters of credit for travelers' use on Messrs. Rothschild in Paris, London, Frankfort and Vienna, and their correspondents in all the principal cities of Europe.

OFFICE OF THE TRUSTEES OF CREDITORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI R. R. CO., (Eastern Division,) No. 88 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, Sept. 24, 1866.
NOTICE—A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE holders of certificates issued by this Trust will be held at the office of the Trustees, No. 88 Wall-st., New-York, on THURSDAY, the first day of November next, at noon, to adopt a plan for the reorganization of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company.
To act upon this important question, the agreement under which the trust was formed requires that three-fourths in interest of the owners, or their legal representatives, of preferred and also of unpreferred certificates, shall be present and voting. For the purpose, therefore, of insuring a quorum, certificate-holders are earnestly requested to have transfers made in their own names, and to be present at the meeting, either in person or by proxy.
The transfer books of the Trust will be closed on the 10th day of October next, at 2 o'clock P. M., and remain closed until further notice. By order of the Trustees, ALLAN CAMPBELL, Chairman.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, NEW-YORK, Oct. 26, 1866.
THIS BANK HAS BEEN AUTHORIZED by the Governor of the State of Georgia to exchange 7 per cent. GEORGIA STATE BONDS, secured by mortgage on Western and Atlantic Railroad, for past due coupons, payable in New-York, of the following issues, viz.:
Act of Jan. 12, 1852, to Western and Atlantic Railroad Company, No. 1 to 1,050, $15 each.
Act of Feb. 27, 1856, to Atlantic and Gulf Railroad Company, No. 1 to 1,260, $15 each.
Act of 1839, Sterling 5 per cent. Bonds, Coupons £12 10 shillings each.
Coupons payable in Georgia, and past due Bonds will be funded in like manner by JOHN JONES, Treasurer, at Milledgeville. R. H. LOWRY, President.

OFFICE OF THE TOLEDO, WABASH AND WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 19 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 20, 1866.
THE INTEREST DUE NOV. 1, 1866, ON the following-named bonds of this Company, will be paid on and after that date at the Metropolitan National Bank, to wit: Toledo and Wabash second mortgage bonds, Toledo and Wabash equipment bonds, Great Western second mortgage bonds, Quincy and Toledo first mortgage bonds, Illinois and Southern Iowa second mortgage bonds. A. BOODY, President.

THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, OFFICE No. 5 BOWLING-GREEN, NEW-YORK, Oct. 16, 1866.
THE ANNUAL MEETING FOR THE election of nine Directors and three Inspectors of Election, will be held at the office of the Company on TUESDAY, Nov. 13, at 12 o'clock M. The transfer-books at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, will be closed from the 10th to the 14th. The polls will be open from 12 to 1 o'clock. By order of the Board of Directors. FRANKLIN ALLEN, Secretary.

NOTICE.—TO THE HOLDERS OF THE FIRST Mortgage Bonds of the INDIANA CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY, due Nov. 1, 1866.
By the act of consolidation the Columbus and Indianapolis Central Railway Company assumed the payment of said bonds.
Parties holding the same will present them for payment at the office of WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st., New-York, on Nov. 1, 1866, at which time interest will cease on said bonds.
Oct. 31, 1866. B. E. SMITH, President.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Sept. 29, 1866.
INTEREST ON CITY STOCK.—THE INterest on the bonds and stocks of the City and County of New-York, due Nov. 1, 1866, will be paid on that day by Daniel Devlin, Esq., Chamberlain of the City, at the National Broadway Bank.
The transfer-books will be closed Thursday, Oct. 4, 1866, at 3 o'clock P. M. MATTHEW T BRENNAN, Comptroller.

THE FIBRE DISINTEGRATING COMPANY, No. 29 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 29, 1866.
A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this Company will be held on the 12th day of November, 1866, at the office of the Company, Room No. 4, No. 29 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, at 12 o'clock M., to consider the affairs of the Company, and to advise upon its future action. By order of the Board of Directors. JOHN H. PRENTICE, President. WM. P. PRENTICE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 141 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 15, 1866.
AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY for the ensuing year will be held at the Office of the Company, on MONDAY, the 5th day of November next.
The polls will be open from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M. WM. RAYNOR, Secretary.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, INTEREST DEPARTMENT, NEW-YORK, Oct. 9, 1866.
SCHEDULES OF (30) THIRTY OR MORE (5-20) Coupons falling due on the 1st of November, proximo, will now be received for examination at the Interest Department of the United States Treasury. H. H. VAN DYCK, Assistant Treasurer United States.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD CO., CHICAGO, Ill., Oct. 25, 1866.
COUPONS OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON Railroad First Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds, due Nov. 1, 1866, will be paid on and after that date, less Government tax, at the office of Messrs. M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 84 Broadway, New-York. W. M. LARRABEE, Treasurer.

THE FIREMEN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 200 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 26, 1866.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTors of this Company will be held at the office on MONDAY, the 5th day of November next, from 12 M. to 1 P. M. HENRY BEECKMAN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD CO., NEWARK, Oct. 20, 1866.
THE INTEREST COUPONS OF THE first Mortgage Bonds of this Company due on the 1st of November, 1866, will be paid on and after that date at the Merchants' National Bank in the City of New-York. ISAAC VAN WAGENEN, Treasurer.

NOTICE—HICKSVILLE AND COLD SPRING BRANCH RAILROAD CO.—The annual election of 13 Directors and 3 Inspectors of Election of this Company will be held at No. 51 Wall-st., Room No. 13, on the 12th day of November next. The polls will be open from 2 to 3 o'clock P. M.
Oct. 12, 1866. WALTER R. T. JONES, Secretary.

REMITTANCES TO GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.—Drafts for £1 and upward, payable on demand, issued at lowest rates, by TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO., Nos. 86 South-st., and 23 Broadway.

PERSONS HOLDING MARIPOSA OLD Bonds are herewith notified that the new Mortgage Bonds are ready for exchange. MARK BRUMAGIM, President, No. 34 Wall-st.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States—No. 6 Beekman-st., Room No. 5, first floor over Park Bank.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO., NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT STOCKS AND COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.

CLOSING PRICES.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 30, 1866.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered, '81	113½	113⅝	June, 7-30	105⅝	105¾
Coupon, '81	113⅝	114	July, 7-30	105⅝	105¾
5-20 Regist'd, '62	106	106½	June, C.I.Nt's, '64	116⅞	[illegible]
5-20 Coupon, '62	114½	114⅝	July, C.I.Nt's, '64	116⅜	116⅝
5-20 Coupon, '64	110⅝	111	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '64	115⅞	116¼
5-20 Coupon, '65	111	111¼	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '64	114⅝	[illegible]
5-20 Coup., '65, new	108⅝	108⅞	Dec., C.I.Nt's, '64	113⅞	[illegible]
10-40 Registered	99¾	100	May, C.I.Nt's, '65	111⅞	[illegible]
10-40 Coupon	99¾	100¼	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '65	110½	110¾
Gold	146	[illegible]	Sept., C.I.Nt's, '65	[illegible]	[illegible]
August, 7-30	105⅝	105⅞	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '65	109⅛	109⅜

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO. BANKERS,
Owing to alterations in progress at their late office,
HAVE REMOVED
to the Rooms lately occupied by the FOURTH NATIONAL BANK,
NOS. 27 & 29 PINE-ST.
Interest allowed on Deposits.

EWELL & CLARKE, NO. 19 BROAD-ST., COMMISSION BROKERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, BONDS, RAILWAY AND MINING STOCKS.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE ST. PAUL AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY OF MINNESOTA. INTEREST AT SEVEN PER CENT. SEMI-ANNUALLY, FIRST JANUARY AND JULY. FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK. PRINCIPAL PAYABLE IN 1892.
The road runs through one of the best portions of the State, and has been completed to St. Cloud, near eighty miles, at an expense of over $3,000,000.
THESE BONDS ARE ONLY $10,000 PER MILE.
Government Bonds at the highest market price will be received in payment.
For particulars apply to TURNER BROTHERS, Bankers, Corner Nassau and Pine sts., New-York.

EXPRESS STOCKS. MERCHANTS' UNION, ADAMS', UNITED STATES, AMERICAN.
For sale at market rates.
Apply to GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 46 Pine-st., dealer in Telegraph and Express Stocks.

EXPRESS STOCKS WANTED. ADAMS, AMERICAN, MERCHANTS' UNION. At the office of O. W. JOSLYN, Banker and Broker, No. 35 Broad-st.

TROY SALEM AND RUTLAND RAIL ROAD COMPANY. The coupons of Troy, Salem and Rutland Railroad Company, due Nov. 1, will be paid at the NATIONAL BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK. H. C. LOCKWOOD, Treasurer. TROY, Oct. 22, 1866.

MARYLAND AND DELAWARE RAILROAD COMPANY. The interest coupons of the first mortgage bonds of the Maryland and Delaware Railroad Company, falling due on the 1st of November, will be paid on and after that day, at the office of Messrs. Condict, Jennings & Co., Bankers, No. 3 Broad-st., New-York. G. W. GOLDSBOROUGH, Treasurer. GREENSBOROUGH, Md., Oct. 23, 1866.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO. NO. 59 WALL-ST. ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

REMOVAL. ALEX. J. MAYER & CO. will remove from No. 46 Exchange-place, to No. 28 Broad-st., corner of Exchange-place, after the first of November.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY CO., No. 57 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 29, 1866.
ON AND AFTER NOV. 1, 1866, THE following-named Coupons, due on that day, will be paid on presentation at this office, viz.: Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company's Funded Coupon Bonds, Consolidated Sinking Fund Bonds, Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company's Second Mortgage Bonds. A. L. PRITCHARD, Treasurer.

OFFICE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 13 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK.
TO HOLDERS OF UNION TRUST COMPANY receipts, issued for Mississippi and Missouri Railroad Bonds.
This Company are now prepared to issue the Bonds to which said receipts are entitled, on presenting the same at this office. F. H. TOWS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE THIRD-AVENUE RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, Oct. 29, 1866.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, 3d-av., between 65th and 66th sts., on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 14, 1866. The polls will be open from 12 M. to 2 P. M. SAMUEL B. ISAACS, Secretary.

THE ALBANY AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD CO., TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Oct. 30, 1866.
THE INTEREST PAYABLE UPON THE 1st and 6th of November, 1866, on the Albany City Bonds issued to this Company, will be paid on and after those dates at the banking-house of Messrs. Dabney, Morgan & Co., No. 53 Exchange-place, in the City of New-York. W. L. M. PHELPHS, Treasurer.

THE TRANSFER-BOOKS OF THE Consolidated Gregory Company will close on THURSDAY, Nov. 1, for a special meeting of the stockholders to be held the 9th inst., at the office of the Company, No. 35 Wall-st., and will be re-opened on the 12th. By order of the Board of Directors. J. N. ELTING, Sec'y. NEW-YORK, Oct. 29, 1866.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS of the NEW-LEBANON PETROLEUM COMPANY will be held at the office of Ruggles & Baldwin, No. 39 Wall-st., Jauncey Court, on Nov. 3, at 2 P. M. Business of importance. R. S. BACON, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 31, 1866.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 29, 1866.
NOTICE.—THE COUPONS OF THE SECOND Mortgage Bonds of the Columbus and Indianapolis Central Railway Company, due 1st November next, will be paid at the St. Nicholas National Bank, No. 7 Wall-st. B. E. SMITH, President.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY.—The coupons due Nov. 1 on the mortgage bonds of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad Company will be paid on and after that day at the Ocean National Bank. GEO. A. INGERSOLL, Secretary.

NEW-YORK MINING COMPANY, NEW-YORK, OCT. 25, 1866.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Company will be held at the office No. 125 Front-st., on MONDAY, the 5th of November next. The poll will be open from 12 to 1 o'clock. WM. H. FLEMING, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE COUPONS DUE NOV. 1, 1866, ON Bonds of the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad Company, indorsed by the State of Tennessee, will be paid on presentation at our office, No. 38 Broad-st. C. POWELL, GREEN & CO., Bankers.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE TOLEDO, WABASH AND WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 19 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 20, 1866.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF THREE and One-half per Cent. has been declared on the Preferred Capital Stock of this Company, payable, less Government tax, on and after the 1st day of November next, at this office.
The transfer-books of the Preferred Stock will be closed on the 27th inst. and opened on the 5th day of November next. A. BOODY, President.

UNITED STATES PETROLEUM COMPANY, No. 38 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 26, 1866.
NOTICE.—THE TRUSTEES OF THE UNITED States Petroleum Company have this day declared a dividend of three per cent. for the month of October inst., payable on and after THURSDAY, Nov. 1. The transfer-books will be closed on Friday, 26th inst., and reopened on Saturday, Nov. 3. By order, P. G. FENNING, Secretary.

MERCANTILE NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Oct. 23, 1866.
A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock of this Bank has been declared payable on and after the 1st day of November next, free of Government tax. E. J. BLAKE, Cashier.

SECOND NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Oct. 30, 1866.
THE REGULAR SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of Five per Cent. on the capital stock of this Bank has been declared, payable on and after the 1st day of November next, free of Government tax. CHARLES P. HARTT, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST, Free of Government tax. MARKET SAVINGS BANK, No. 82 Nassau-st., (near Fulton-st.,) New-York.
Interest on new deposits commences immediately on the first day of the month following the date of the deposit. WM. VAN NAME, President. HENRY R. CONKLIN, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., corner of 14th-st. Six per cent. interest, free of tax. Deposits made on or before Nov. 1 will draw interest from Nov. 1. THOMAS CHRISTY, President. R. H. BULL, Secretary.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured REEVES & CO., successor to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 303 Washington-st., near Reade.

COAL.

BEST ENGLISH HOUSE CANNEL AND LIVERPOOL ORRELL COAL, DELIVERED IN NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN IN QUANTITIES TO SUIT. H. L. PARMELE & BRO., No. 32 Pine-st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CENTRAL PARK ORDINANCES.
The Board of Commissioners of the Central Park do ordain as follows:
Section 7 of the ordinances of this Board is hereby amended so as to read as follows:
SEC. 7. Two pounds are hereby established in the Central Park, for the impounding of horses, cattle, sheep, goats, dogs, swine, geese, and other animals found trespassing upon said Park. All such animals found at large upon the Park may be taken by any person or persons, and driven or carried to one of the said pounds, and may be kept inclosed therein during five days, at the end of which time, if not previously claimed, they may be sold at public auction; provided, that two days previous notice of the sale thereof, shall have been conspicuously posted at the pound.
The owner of any animal so impounded by virtue of the ordinances of the Central Park, may redeem the same before the day of sale by the payment to the Treasurer of the Board as follows:
For each animal other than goats and geese $2, and the expense of keeping.
For each goat $4, and the expense of keeping.
For geese 25 cents each, and the expenses of keeping.
The expenses of keeping shall be reckoned as follows:
For each horse, dog, or head of neat stock, 50 cents per day.
For each goat, swine, or sheep, 20 cents per day.
For each goose, 5 cents per day.
If within one month after the sale of any impounded animal its former owner shall appear and claim the same, the Treasurer shall, after deducting the full amount of the charges above provided for, pay over to him the proceeds of its sale.
The above ordinance was adopted at a meeting of the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, held on the 19th inst., and is published in obedience to the requirements of an act entitled "An act for the regulation and government of the Central Park in the City of New-York," passed April 17, 1857.
The following section of said act is applicable to the above ordinances:
SEC. 15. All persons offending against such ordinances shall be deemed guilty of misdemeanor and be punished on conviction before the Mayor, Recorder or any magistrate of the City of New-York, by a fine not exceeding fifty dollars, and in default of payment by imprisonment not exceeding thirty days.
By order of the Board,
ANDW H. GREEN, Comptroller of the Park.
Dated NEW-YORK, Oct. 26, 1866.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE, ALBANY, July 28, 1866.
TO THE SHERIFF OF THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK:
SIR: Notice is hereby given that at the General Election to be held in this State on the TUESDAY succeeding the first Monday of November next, the following officers are to be elected, to wit:
A Governor, in the place of Reuben E. Fenton;
A Lieutenant-Governor, in the place of Thomas G. Alvord;
A Canal Commissioner, in the place of Benjamin F. Bruce;
An Inspector of State Prisons, in the place of James K. Bates;
—all whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.
A Representative in the Fortieth Congress of the United States for the Fourth Congressional District, composed of the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Eighth Wards of the City and County of New-York, and Governor's Island.
A Representative in the Fortieth Congress of the United States for the Fifth Congressional District, composed of the Seventh, Tenth, Thirteenth and Fourteenth Wards of the City and County of New-York.
A Representative in the Fortieth Congress of the United States for the Sixth Congressional District, composed of the Ninth, Fifteenth and Sixteenth Wards of the City and County of New-York.
A Representative in the Fortieth Congress of the United States for the Seventh Congressional District, composed of the Eleventh and Seventeenth Wards of the City and County of New-York.
A Representative in the Fortieth Congress of the United States for the Eighth Congressional District, composed of the Eighteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-first Wards of the City and County of New-York.
A Representative in the Fortieth Congress of the United States for the Ninth Congressional District, composed of the Twelfth, Nineteenth and Twenty-second Wards of the City and County of New-York, and Blackwell's, Ward's and Randall's Islands.
COUNTY OFFICERS TO BE ELECTED.
Twenty-one Members of Assembly;
A Register, in place of John McCool;
A Recorder, in place of John K. Hackett, who was appointed to fill vacancy occasioned by the resignation of John T. Hoffman;
A Surrogate, in place of Gideon J. Tucker;
Two Supervisors, in the places of Smith Ely, Jr., and William R. Stewart.
A Coroner, in the place of Louis Naumann, who was appointed to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Edward Collins;
—all whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.
The attention of Inspectors of Election and County Canvassers is directed to chapter 181 of Laws of 1866, a copy of which is printed herewith, entitled "An act to provide for submitting to the people the question: Shall there be a convention to revise the Constitution and amend the same?" for instructions in regard to their duties under said act.
Chap. 181.
AN ACT to provide for submitting to the People the question, "Shall there be a Convention to revise the Constitution and amend the same?" Passed March 19, 1866.
The People of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:
SECTION 1. At the general election to be held in this State on the Tuesday next after the first Monday of November, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, there shall be provided for the poll of each election district, and kept thereat by the Inspectors of Election of such district, a box marked "Convention," proper for the reception of ballots. Every person in such district qualified to vote at such election for members of the Legislature, may vote at such poll a ballot, either written or printed, or partly written or partly printed, on which shall be inscribed the words, "For a Convention to revise the Constitution and amend the same," or the words, "Against a Convention to revise the Constitution and amend the same." Such ballot shall be indorsed "Convention," and shall be received by said Inspectors of Election, and shall be deposited in said ballot-box. The poll-lists for the said election shall be so prepared and kept that there shall be a column therein containing a mark or figure for each voter who shall vote one of such ballots, which column shall be headed "Convention." All the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act respecting elections other than for militia and town officers," passed April fifth, eighteen hundred and forty-two and all laws amendatory thereof, and all the provisions of the act entitled "An act for ascertaining by proper proofs the citizens who shall be entitled to the right of suffrage, and to prevent fraudulent voting," passed April fifteenth, eighteen hundred and fifty-nine, and all the provisions of the act entitled "An act to ascertain by proper proofs the citizens who shall be entitled to the right of suffrage," passed May thirteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, so far as the same are applicable, shall apply to the proceedings under this act.
The Secretary of State shall, immediately after the assembling of the next Legislature, in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, report thereto the result of the election herein provided for.
§ 3. This act shall take effect immediately.
Yours respectfully, FRANCIS C. BARLOW.
Sheriff's Office, City and County of New-York, ss:
I hereby certify the above to be a true copy of the original notice received by me this day from the Secretary of State.
DATED NEW-YORK, July 30, 1866.
JOHN KELLY, Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.
Newspapers not officially authorized to publish this notice will not receive pay for its insertion.—Chap. 480, Laws of 1860.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on the 13th day of October, 1866, I shall proceed to draw jurors for the following Courts to be held in and for the City and County of New-York, on the 5th day of November, 1866:
Two panels of 100 Petit Jurors each, for a Supreme Court Circuit, Parts 1 and 2.
A panel of 150 Petit Jurors for a Court of General Sessions.
A panel of 36 Grand Jurors for a Court of General Sessions.
Two panels of 104 Petit Jurors each, for a Superior Court, Parts 1 and 2.
Two panels of 104 Petit Jurors each, for a Court of Common Pleas, Parts 1 and 2.
WM. C. CONNER Clerk.

STREET COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE, No. 237 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1866.
CHANGE OF GRADE.—PUBLIC NOTICE IS hereby given that propositions for the following improvements are pending before the Common Council, viz.: To change the grade of Sixty-fifth-street, from Tenth-avenue to the Hudson River; also Sixty-sixth-street, from Tenth-avenue to the Hudson River. Maps showing the proposed change of grade can be seen at this office.
All persons interested in the foregoing mentioned change of grades, and having objections thereto, are requested to present the same, in writing, to the undersigned, at this office, on or before the 13th day of November, 1866. CHAS. G. CORNELL, Street Commissioner.

PERSONAL.

WILL THE YOUNG WIDOWER WHO was looking for a fascinating housekeeper of twenty, address EMILY, Williamsburgh Post-office?

LOST AND FOUND.

$500 REWARD.—LOST, IN GOING FROM No. 544 Broadway to the corner of Prince and Green sts., thence by the Broadway cars to 34th-st., six $500 bills ($3,000.) The finder will receive the above reward, with the thanks of the loser, by applying to HENRY D. FELTER, No. 560 Broadway.

MEETINGS.

LEND A HELPING HAND TO THE BRAVE AND DISABLED HEROES OF THE ARMY AND NAVY.
GREAT NATIONAL MEETING In behalf of the DISABLED SOLDIERS AND SAILORS OF THE AMERICAN UNION, AT THE COOPER INSTITUTE, THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 8, 1866.
The Chair will be taken at 8 o'clock by His Excellency, Gov. R. E. FENTON.
For programme of arrangements, names of speakers, &c., announcement will be made hereafter.
Tickets may be had at all the leading music and book stores, and at the door on the evening of the meeting.

FAREWELL COMMEMORATION SERVICE at Holy Innocents' Chapel, West 37th-st., on THURSDAY (All Saints') EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. The choir of the church will be assisted by that of St. Albans'. Friends of former parishioners, now deceased, are invited to attend.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—THE REGULAR meeting for November will be held THIS (Thursday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, at its rooms in the Cooper Building. JIREH BULL, Recording Secretary.

NEW-YORK LIQUOR DEALERS' SOCIETY.—A special meeting of this Society will be held at the Metropolitan Rooms, No. 161 Hester-st., on FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 2, 1866, at 7½ o'clock.
N. B.—No person admitted without his card of membership. By order, JOHN H. WILLIAMS, President. JOHN MERCHANT, Recording Secretary.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PAMPHLET BINDING BY MACHINERY ELECTION TICKETS CUT AND FOLDED, 25c. per 1,000. JOHN MILLS, No. 51 Ann-st.

FOR SALE—A WHITE SETTER DOG, WELL broken on all game—woodcock, quail, partridge and snipe; rare chance. Address M. MARTIN, Summit, N. J.

DOUBLE GUNS, $10, $15, $20, $30, $40, $50, $75, $100; also a variety of Fishing Tackle. Sent by Express to order by J. & J. BRUSH, No. 133 Bowery. A few second-hand Double Guns.

TO LOVERS OF OATMEAL.—FOR SALE, in lots to suit private families, patent Irish and Scotch oatmeal. Apply to PENTZ BROTHERS, No. 157 South-st.

DRY GOODS.

NOUVEAUTE DE LONDON AND PARIS. NOW OPENING MAGNIFICENT FURNISHING GOODS, WINDSOR SCARFS, DOG-SKIN DRIVING GLOVES, DRESS SHIRTS AND COLLARS, SILK UNDER SHIRTS AND DRAWERS, SCARF PINS AND SLEEVE BUTTONS.
An extensive and magnificent variety of the above goods, many styles of which cannot be duplicated on this Continent, will be found at POPULAR PRICES, AT UNION ADAMS', No. 637 Broadway.

RICH TAPESTRIES FOR CURTAINS AND FURNITURE. TAYLOR, McGIBBON & CO., No. 809 Broadway, between 11th and 12th sts.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS. CARPETS AND OIL-CLOTHS. SMITH & LOUNSBERY, NO. 456 BROADWAY, NEAR GRAND-ST., NEW-YORK, HAVE ON HAND A LARGE AND SELECT STOCK OF NEW FALL STYLES, WHICH THEY ARE OFFERING AT IMPORTERS' AND MANUFACTURERS' PRICES. TAPESTRY CARPETS AS LOW AS $1 75 PER YARD. CARPETS MADE UP AND LAID AT SHORT NOTICE.

GREAT BARGAINS IN RICH DRY GOODS. STRANG & ADRIANCE, 355 BROADWAY, between Franklin and Leonard sts., will offer at retail on MONDAY, Oct. 29, the GREATEST BARGAINS YET OFFERED, having purchased largely at the great peremptory auction sales of last week the RICHEST SILKS AND MEDIUM PRICED DRESS GOODS, at about 50 cents on the dollar. Also, SHAWLS, the RICHEST GOODS IMPORTED, with the largest assortment of RICH MATERIALS for LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S CLOAKS, in VELVET and ASTRACAN CLOTHS of all colors. Also, BLACK and COLORED BEAVER CLOTH at less than half price.

SMILLIE & CO. Have opened the most ELEGANT ASSORTMENT of CLOAKS, SACQUES, BASQUES, JACKETS and CIRCULARS, in VELVET and CLOTH, which cannot be surpassed in America. No. 763 BROADWAY, Between 8th and 9th sts. WILLIAM BUCHANAN MACKENZIE, Superintendent.

TAPESTRY TABLE AND PIANO COVERS. EMBROIDERED TABLE AND PIANO COVERS, NEW AND BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS, JUST RECEIVED by TAYLOR, McGIBBON & CO., No. 809 Broadway, between 11th and 12th sts.

TO MILLINERS AND COUNTRY STOREKEEPERS. We sell cut lengths of millinery goods cheaper than down town jobbers sell whole pieces. Call at Grand-st. Cheap Store, EDW'D RIDLEY, Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand, and 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st., Fifth block east from the Bowery.

DRY GOODS SACRIFICE. Corner Church and White sts., New-York. 850 pieces FRENCH MERINOS and colored MOHAIRS, from the great sale of yesterday, for sale to-day at prices that will make October speculators howl. Time buyers will please take no notice—cash wanted. JAMES WARDLAW & CO.

AT DE PERCEVAL'S, No. 739 Broadway, opposite Astor-place, infants' wardrobes, children's cloaks and suits, figaro costumes, dresses, caps, blankets, bibs, waists, aprons, corsets, spencers, &c. &c.
Ladies' under-garments, ladies' skirts, ladies' and misses' sets. Large stock of embroidered yokes. Initials and coats-of-arms embroidered on handkerchiefs, table linen, and bed-clothes. Stamping and stamped goods of every kind. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

FANCY HOSIERY, FOR LADIES AND CHILDREN, new styles. Also English MERINO DRAWERS, VESTS, GAITERS, MITTENS, GLOVES, HOODS, SCARFS, &c. &c. PARIS KID GLOVES, first quality, all colors, at ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, east side.

MILLINERY.

MADAME NEWBERRY'S. Paris Millinery, Dress, Cloak and Mantilla establishment. Childrens' clothing cut and made; ladies' dresses done at the shortest notice. No. 927 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts.

BONNET FRAMES AND MATERIALS AT HALF PRICE.—Felt hats, untrimmed, $1 50 each; Jockey Hats, untrimmed, $1 50; Velvet Bonnets, all trimmed, $8; warranted best velvet ever used. L. BINNS, No. 577 Broadway. Cut this out.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S DRESSING and Writing Cases. Portfolios, Pocket-books Card-cases, Banker's Cases. Manufacturers, WM. T. FRY & CO., Nos. 134 and 136 William-st., New-York.

W. T. FRY & CO., MANUFACTURERS of the well-known Fry's patent pocket, flask metal flasks, soap boxes, drinking cups, reward medals &c. Manufactory Nos. 134 and 136 William-st., N. Y.

LEGAL NOTICES.

AT A STATED TERM OF THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States of America for the Eastern District of New-York, held at the United States Court-rooms in the City of Brooklyn, on the nineteenth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six—Present, Hon. Charles L. Benedict, District Judge—GEORGE PLACE and CHARLES PLACE vs. The STEAMBOAT CITY OF NORWICH, HER TACKLE, &c.—A libel having been filed in the above-entitled cause to recover damages for certain merchandise lost on board said steamboat *City of Norwich*, by reason of a collision between her and the schooner *General S. Van Vliet*, on Long Island Sound, on the 18th day of April, 1866; and the said steamboat having been attached by, and being now in custody of, the Marshal of this District, under and by virtue of the process of this Court, issued pursuant to the prayer of said libel: and the Norwich and New-York Transportation Company having appeared in said cause and presented a petition to the Court, setting forth, among other things, that they were the owners of said steamboat, &c., at the time of the collision aforesaid; that by reason of such collision the said steamboat took fire and sank, having on board a cargo belonging to numerous owners unknown to the petitioners, and that the claims arising out of the collision and loss aforesaid will, if established, exceed the value of said steamboat and her freight pending at the time of such collision and the fire occasioned thereby, and praying that said petitioners may be declared entitled to the benefit of the Act of Congress, entitled, "An Act to limit the liability of shipowners and for other purposes," passed March 3, 1851, and that said steamboat, &c., may be discharged from custody, and that she and her owners may be discharged from further liability by reason of the said collision and fire, and the loss arising therefrom, upon giving a stipulation for the value of said steamboat and her freight pending at the time of such collision, fire and loss, such stipulation to be for the benefit of the libelants and of all others who may intervene and prove themselves entitled to compensation for damages sustained in consequence of said collision, fire and loss, and praying for other and further relief, &c.
Now, on reading and filing said petition, and on motion of J. W. C. Leveridge, Proctor for the petitioners, ordered that all parties having claims against said steamboat or her owners, arising out of the collision, fire and loss aforesaid, be and appear before this Court at the United States Court-rooms, Number 139 Montague-street, in the City of Brooklyn aforesaid, on the seventh day of November, 1866, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petitioners should not be granted, and why the Court should not make such other or further order in the premises as may seem meet.
And on like motion, it is further ordered that a copy of this order be served, by publication thereof in the Brooklyn *Union* and in the NEW-YORK TIMES, daily, for fourteen days prior to the return thereof. By the Court. SAMUEL T. JONES, Clerk.
J. W. C. LEVERIDGE, Proctor.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION OF AN INSOLVENT for discharge from his debts, pursuant to statute.—RICHARD DODGE, of Kasoag, Oswego County, New-York, an insolvent debtor, individually and as a member of the late firm of R. DODGE & CO. Notice first published September 26, 1866. Creditors to appear before the Hon. R. H. TYLER, First Judge of Oswego County, at his office, in the Village of Fulton, in said county, on the 15th day of December, 1866, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, to show cause, if any they have, why an assignment should not be made of said insolvent's estate, and he be discharged from his debts.—Dated September 24, 1866. RICHARD DODGE, Insolvent.
s27-law10wTh*

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF JOHN W. MILLS, Surrogate of the County of Westchester, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against the estate of PETER POILLON, Jr., late of the town of Yonkers, in said county, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the undersigned, Executrix of the last will and testament of the said deceased, at her place of residence, in the village of Yonkers, in said county, on or before the 15th day of December, A. D., 1866.—Dated this 6th day of June, A. D., 1866. LETITIA A. POILLON, Executrix.
je7 law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROSWELL C. BRAINARD, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings: Notice is hereby given, according to law to all persons having claims against BURTON E. CLARK late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 25 Pearl-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the Fourteenth day of February next.
LUCIUS BRADLEY, Executor.
Dated, AUG. 7, 1866. A8-law6m

WANTED—TO HIRE, A LEVEL FOR A SHORT time, for use on a railroad being constructed near the City. Address LEVEL, Box No. 167 *Times* office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH Protestant woman a situation as chambermaid in a private family and do plain sewing for ladies, and fluting muslins; no objections to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 175 6th-av., between 12th and 13th sts. Ring the outside bell.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY, THE SITUAtion of children's governess; is competent to teach English, with the rudiments of French, and music; can do all kinds of plain sewing, embroidery and fancy work; good references given. Can be seen for two days at No. 220 West 17th-st., New-York.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO YOUNG girls, who can furnish the best of City reference from their last place, where they lived for four years, one as chambermaid and the other as chambermaid and waitress. Inquire at No. 551 3d-av., between 38th and 39th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND seamstress by an experienced Protestant person; can take the entire charge of a baby; can wait on a lady; no objection to the country; has long and satisfactory reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 281 7th-av., entrance on 28th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable American woman, in a private family, to do chamberwork and assist with the washing and ironing; best City reference can be given. Inquire at No. 219 West 32d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., for Mrs. DELANEY.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman, as first-class laundress and chambermaid; understands her business thoroughly; has the best of City reference from her last employer. Call at No. 331 West 28th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., second floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MOST REspectable young woman as nurse and seamstress; capable of taking care of a baby from its birth up, in a private family; she thoroughly understands her business; has the very best City reference. Can be seen at No. 254 West 32d-st., back room, for two days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR A LARGE NUMber of recommended English Protestant and other cooks, cooks, washers and ironers, laundresses, first-class nurses and seamstresses, chambermaids, waitresses, ladies' maids, houseworkers, &c., at BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation to do light chamberwork and sewing, or would be willing to do the waiting in a small private family; can give the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at her last employer's, No. 51 9th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS SEAMSTRESS, a situation in a private family, either by the week or month; can do all kinds of family sewing, embroidery and lace work, and can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine if required; can give the best of City reference. Call at No. 122 West 36th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PERSON A situation as nurse, who has acted in that capacity for the past 16 years, and is fully competent to take the entire charge of an infant from its birth. Unexceptionable City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 177 5th-av., in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable girl as chambermaid and waiter, or some other light work; would be willing to make herself useful; no objections to go a short distance in the country; wages not so great an object as a steady home for the Winter. Can be seen at No. 69 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN A situation as laundress or would take a housekeeper's place, or would go a short distance in the country; has the best reference. Can be seen at No. 109 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.; can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS INFANT'S nurse by a trustworthy Protestant person; can fully discharge the duties of infant's nurse; excellent City reference given. Call for two days at No. 646 6th-av., between 37th and 38th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Protestant girl in a private family to do chamberwork and plain sewing or waiting; City reference from her two last places. Call for two days at No. 149 West 27th-st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH cook and kitchen girl, a situation in a private family; best of reference; leaves on account of the family ceasing to keep house. Can be seen at present employer's, No. 49 Lafayette-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman, who understands all kinds of cooking; has no objection to assist in the washing and ironing if required; in a private family; best City City reference can be given. Apply at No. 791 6th-av., corner 45th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUAtion as chambermaid and waitress; would assist with the washing and ironing, if required; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 335 East 16th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as first-class cook; she thoroughly understands cooking in all its branches; no objection to City or country; best of City reference given. Can be seen at No. 129 West 29th-st., in the rear, near 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A THOROUGH WAITRESS AND chambermaid, with three years' City reference, a situation in a private family or boarding-house; takes charge of the silver and dining-room in excellent style; wages $10. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISH girl having good City reference, for chamberwork and waiting, or housework of a small family; will go to the country. Call at No. 411 2d-av., near 24th-st., second floor, front.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Protestant woman as seamstress and to do light chamberwork in a private family; has four years' reference from last place. Call at No. 176 17th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant young woman to assist in the washing and ironing and to do plain cooking; best of reference. Apply at No. 146 7th-av., 3d floor, one door from 20th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED AND ECOnomical woman, a situation in a private family as cook; understands all kinds of baking, and will assist with the washing if required. Can be seen at her employer's, No. 122 Madison-av., near 31st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK IN A private family; understands all kinds of cooking; can take entire charge; has best City reference. Can be seen at the residence of her present employer, No. 7 Clinton-place.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation as nurse; is competent to take charge of an infant from its birth, or could take care of grown children; has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 450 2d-av., between 25th and 26th sts.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT ENGLISH woman a situation as nurse and seamstress; understands it in all its branches; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at the Protestant Agency, No. 125 4th-av., near 13th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN A SITUAtion as chambermaid and waitress, or waitress in a private family; is willing to make herself useful and obliging; can give first-class City reference from the last lady employed by. Call at 435 West 36th-st. for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS meat and pastry cook; understands jellies, soups and games; no objection to a first-class boarding-house; good reference. Call for two days at No. 111 West 17th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation to wait on a lady; can dress hair in every style and operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine; has four years and nine months' reference from her last place. Call at No. 47 West 27th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as waitress in a private family; understands her business thoroughly, and brings the best City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 298 7th-av., between 34th and 35th sts., second floor.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN A SITUAtion as first-class chambermaid; has no objection to assist with the washing and ironing, or as laundress in a private family; the best of City reference. Call at No. 447 3d-av., three doors from 32d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable German woman as first-class cook; can cook in the French and American styles; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches. Address C., Box No. 146 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable protestant woman as laundress, in a nice private family; can do up shirts as if they were bought; can give good reference. Call at No. 339 7th-av., between 31st and 32d sts., rear cottage.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK A SITuation in a private family; understands all kinds of pastry; is willing to do a little washing; is willing and obliging; has the best of City reference. Call at or address No. 314 6th-av., near 14th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Protestant woman, as infant nurse; understands the care of an infant from birth; has unexceptionable City recommendations. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 311 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman, as first-class waitress or chambermaid, and to do all kinds of family sewing; is thoroughly competent; has good reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 411 2d-av., second door, front room, near 24th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman as first-class cook; understands French, English and American cooking; no objection to a private boarding-house; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at 61½ West Washington-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Scotch Protestant young woman as good cook, to assist in washing or ironing, or cook, wash and iron; good references. At BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av. near 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK; ONE who understands her business thoroughly; is a first-class baker of bread and pastry; best reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 90 West 28th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble English woman as nurse; can take the entire charge of an infant; can bring it up by hand. Good City references. Call on or address A. B., No. 17 West 33d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman as chambermaid and laundress, or to do chamberwork and sewing; can produce excellent City reference. Call or address, for two days, at the residence of her present employer, No. 14 West 33d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT girl as nurse and seamstress; is fully competent to take the entire charge of a baby, or would do light chamberwork. Can be seen for two days at her former place, No. 265 West 37th-st.

WANTED—BY A TAILORESS, WORK IN FAMilies by the day, to cut out and make boys' clothes; also sacks and basques in the latest style. Address Mrs. A. WISE, No. 151 East 58th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as cook in a small family and to assist in the washing and ironing if required. Can be seen at her employer's, No. 9 West 34th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook in a gentleman's family; understands cooking in all its branches; best of City reference. Call at No. 80 West 19th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG Protestant woman, a situation as chambermaid and to take care of children. Apply at her present place, No. 10 West 32d-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble girl to take care of children and sew, or will do chamberwork and sew. Can be seen at No. 450 3d-av., corner of 32d-st., entrance on 32d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as first-class cook in a private family; understands boning and larding; best of City reference. Call at No. 160 East 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as good cook, first-rate washer and ironer; the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 198 East 17th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, who fully understands her business, a situation as laundress; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 64 West Washington-place.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A LADY LEAVING THE CITY wishes to find a situation for a person whom she has employed as seamstress. Apply at No. 94 East 21st-st., Wednesday, Oct. 31.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman to take charge of children and sew, or to do chamberwork; no objection to go in the country; good references. Call at No. 127 West 33d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG AMERican woman as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; best of reference. Call at No. 136 17th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS chambermaid and laundress or chambermaid and fine sewer; has several years' City reference. Can be seen for two days at 379 2d-av., between 21st and 22d sts.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION to do chamberwork and sewing, or would be willing to assist with washing; good references. Can be seen for two days at No. 195 East 12th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as cook, washer and ironer; the best of City references given. Call at No. 380 7th-av., between 32d and 33d sts.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN A SITUation as cook, or would go as first-class laundress; the best of City reference. Call at No. 109 West 18th-st., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble woman as laundress in a private family; good reference. Apply for two days at No. 59 University-place, corner 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO LIGHT chamberwork and family sewing by a respectable Protestant woman, with good City references. She can be seen for three days at No. 313 5th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble girl as chambermaid and waitress, or waitress alone; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 189 East 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman as good plain cook, washer and ironer in a small private family; can bake; good City reference. Address to No. 574 2d-av., third floor front.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED PERSON, a situation to go out by the day to assist in dressmaking, or family sewing by the week. Apply at No. 49 Bond-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble woman as first-class cook; understands boning and larding, jellies, pastries, &c.; has good City recommendations. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 311 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as plain cook; is a good washer and ironer and a good baker of bread; good reference from last place. Call at No. 189 East 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook; understands all branches of cooking, including bread and pastry; best City references. Call at No. 411 2d-av., near 24th-st., 2d floor, front.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK; WILL assist with the washing if required, or do all the washing of a small family; good City reference. Can be seen at No. 233 7th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS laundress by a person who understands French fluting, &c., thoroughly; has the best City recommendations. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 311 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITRESS; best of City reference; no objection to assist with the chamberwork. Call at No. 61 West 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITRESS BY a competent person; has no objection to assist in chamberwork; the best of City reference. Call at No. 213 West 26th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG American girl as seamstress, and no objections to taking care of a child. Call at No. 633 6th-av., in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman as first-class cook; best City reference. Call at No. 426 2d-av., between 24th and 25th sts., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Scotch girl, to do chamberwork and sewing or washing. Call for two days at No. 449 6th-av., corner 27th-st.; ring the second bell.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as good cook; willing to assist in the washing; best of City references. Apply at present employer's, No. 58 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and waitress by a young woman with seven years' City references and her last employer. Can be seen at No. 103 West 36th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT young woman as first-class laundress; does all kinds of fine washing, fluting, &c. Call at No. 103 West 36th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young girl of 16, to mind children or do light chamberwork; City reference. Call at No. 335 West 26th-st., between 8th and 9th-avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as chambermaid and waitress; best of City reference from her present employer, No. 3 5th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN A situation as cook, with good recommendations. Call at No. 22 Prince-st., in the store, near the Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT laundress; has three years' reference from her last place. Call at No. 100 West 17th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as chambermaid and to do fine washing. Inquire at No. 26 West 26th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as chambermaid and waitress; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 64 West Washington-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTAble young girl as chambermaid, and would assist in taking care of children. Call at No. 3 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WET NURSE BY a respectable married Protestant woman. Apply at No. 135 North 2d-st., Williamsburgh.

SEAMSTRESS AND DRESSMAKER.—A first-class seamstress desires one or two more engagements in private families by the day or week; understands dressmaking, (including gored dresses,) children's clothes, boys' suits, &c.; operates on Wilcox & Gibbs' and W. & W.'s sewing-machines; best references. Address SEAMSTRESS, Station B.

A LADY WISHES TO OBTAIN A SITUATION for a respectable woman as seamstress; she understands all kinds of family sewing, cutting and fitting ladies' and children's clothes; she will be a desirable person for any one that wishes her services. Call at No. 25 West 33d-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

A YOUNG WIDOW, AGED 30, EDUCATED, prepossessing and refined, having met with reverses, desires to obtain a position as housekeeper; is fully competent to suit the most fastidious. Call on Mrs. SANDS, No. 131 West 30th-st.

LARGE EMPLOYMENT HOUSE.—FEMALE servants of best characters and capability to suit all homes—German, Welsh, English, Irish, Protestants, &c. Also good situations ready immediately at No. 464 6th-av., above 28th-st.

A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT WOMAN would like a few gentlemen's washing in her own house, or one or two families; would pay proper attention to her business, at No. 346 1st-av., top floor.

CITY AND COUNTRY LADIES WHO wish to economize by employing good faithful girls and women at moderate wages, can be nicely suited at E. CARROLL'S Agency, No. 69 6th-av.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GARDENER and farmer who thoroughly understands both hot-house and graperies, the laying out of a new place; can give satisfactory reference from his last place. Can be seen or by writing E. S., No. 878 Broadway, A. Bridgeman, florist.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as coachman or groom, in a private family; understands his business thoroughly; is a good and careful driver; is willing to make himself generally useful; can furnish the best of references from last employer. Address W. G., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom, by a thoroughly competent man; understands the care of road horses thoroughly; is also a good waiter, and willing to make himself useful; has five years' reference. Call or address DAN, No. 81 Nassau-st., Office No. 9.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and to be useful around a gentleman's house, by a very respectable young man; is a thorough groom and driver; has been with his last employer two years, to whom he refers; is a neat and careful coachman. Apply at No. 11 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a Protestant man of long experience; thoroughly understands the business and will make himself generally useful; best City reference. Address F. R. K., Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COACHMAN and gardener; perfectly understands his business; can bring eight years reference; would make himself generally useful around a gentleman's place. Address O. W., Box No. 215 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY A single man; has 12 years' experience at the business; has first-class City and country reference as to capability; can milk. Address COACHMAN, Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and gardener, by a single man, English, understands the management of horses, and can milk, and the care of a gentleman's place; best City reference. Address THOMAS, Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom; perfectly understands his business; would make himself generally useful; has no objection to the country; can bring the best of City reference. Address R. C., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, SCOTCH Protestant, a situation as coachman; understands the business thoroughly, and willing to make himself useful; City reference. Address J. S., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a single man; thoroughly understands his business; is willing to make himself useful; understands gardening and milking cows; the best of City reference. Address M. N., Box No. 215 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS coachman, who thoroughly understands the care of horses; has the best of City references. Call or address at M. A. COLEMAN'S saddlery-store, No. 152 4th-av., near 14th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as a first-class waiter in a private family; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 82 [illegible]th-st., front basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER and farmer by a single man, who understands his business thoroughly, and taking care of stock; best of reference given. Address E. D., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS coachman by a young single Protestant; can drive four in hand. Address, for two days, J. ROBINSON, No. 164 West 26th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young man a situation as waiter in a private family; has best City references. Call or address G. H., No. 104 West 19th-st.

WANTED—BY A MAN, A SITUATION AS groom, who is a good driver, if required; has the best City references. Call at or address No. 104 West 19th-st., rear, for two days.

WANTED—BY A COLORED MAN, A SITUAtion; is a first-class driver and groom; eight years' reference; would care road horses, or as coachman. Call or address COACHMAN, No. 62 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN; first-class City reference. Address J. S., present employer, No. 39 5th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman and groom; best of City references. Address P. C. N., Box No. 22[illegible] *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MOST REspectable Protestant single young man as coachman and groom in a private family, who thoroughly understands his business and the care of horses; no objection to town or country, also to wages; best of City reference; can be highly recommended by applying at the Protestant Agency, No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts., for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN AND his wife, (English,) without incumbrances, and strangers in this City, situations where trust and confidence are required, where they can make themselves generally useful; the wife is a good housekeeper and chamberwoman; the man as watchman, porter or waiter; can produce good testimonials. Address C, Post-office, N.Y.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom in a private family, by a single, steady, industrious man; he thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; will be found willing and obliging; no objections to the country; has the best of City reference. Address P. M., Box No. 212 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a single man; perfectly understands his business in all its branches; would make himself generally useful; can bring the best of reference; has no objection to the country. Address J. N., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN or groom by a single man, who thoroughly understands his business in all respects; can give the best of City reference from his last employer. Can be seen or address, W. B., No. 6 West 17th-st., in the stable near 5th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN as first-class coachman; no objections to the country; will make himself generally useful; best of City reference. Address J. D., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR A YOUNG MAN as coachman or groom. Apply at his late employer's office, No. 121 Front-st.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman to go into the country, capable of doing the work of a small family. The situation will make a comfortable home for a widow or a middle-aged woman. Apply immediately to Mrs. HYDE, No. 6 St. Felix-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—AGENTS, MALE AND FEMALE, who want to make money fast, in a light, honorable business. Agents are making as high as $20 per day on $3 to $10 capital. Send two stamps for full particulars and return postage. Address R. WAYVELL, Box No. 4,781 Chicago.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK WANTED FOR THE country, who is willing to make herself generally useful in a small family and a pleasant home, with $12 per month. Call this morning before 12 o'clock at No. 31 West 24th-st., with references.

WANTED.—A PROTESTANT GARDENER AND wife, if without incumbrance, can hear of a good situation in the country by applying by letter to Box No. 734 Post-office. Unexceptionable references required.

WANTED—A BOOKKEEPER WHO THORoughly understands his business and can give the of reference as to character, &c. Address Box No. 1,106 with references and salary expected.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY 20 YOUNG MEN, rapid penmen. Apply, after 9 o'clock A. M., at No. 183 West 14th-st.

WANTED—A GOOD STEADY COMPOSITOR; one that understands book work. Apply at No. 85 Pacific-st., Brooklyn, (basement,) in the afternoon.

A MAN AND WIFE FOR A FARM.—Also, a steady couple—the man as coachman the woman as houseworker; farm hand. Also, three good barbers, $16 per week. A draughtsman, coachman, four good smart boys and collector can be furnished with employment this day by calling on LYON & CO., No. 81 Nassau-st., Office No. 9.

AUCTION SALES.

ARMY BLANKETS.
ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 22, 1866.
Will be offered for sale at public auction, on account of the United States, at the Schuylkill Arsenal, Gray's Ferry Road, Philadelphia, Penn., on MONDAY, the 5th day of November next, commencing at 12 o'clock M.:
50,000 (FIFTY THOUSAND) (more or less) U. S. ARMY BLANKETS, new and in good condition. Samples can be seen at the Schuylkill Arsenal and at this office.
ALSO,
5,193 pairs Buckskin Gloves.
2,649 pairs Woolen Mittens.
TERMS OF SALE—Cash, in Government funds. Purchasers must remove the property within five days after purchase.
The blankets will be delivered in bales of 50 each.
G. H. CROSMAN, Assistant Quartermaster-General, Brevet Brig.-Gen. United States Army.

AUCTION SALE.
By order of Rear Admiral Chas. H. Bell, Commandant of this Station, I will sell by public auction, at the Navy-yard, New-York, on MONDAY, Nov. 5, 1866, at 12 M., the following as they are, viz:
27 boats of various sizes and patterns;
Also a lot of old iron galleys.
EDWD. HOOKER, A. V. Lt. Comdt. U. S. N., Naval Storekeeper.
NAVY-YARD, NEW-YORK, Oct. 25, 1866.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer. Salesrooms No. 91 Liberty-st.
GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
On THIS DAY, Nov. 1, at 10½ o'clock at No. 91 Liberty-st., two solid rosewood parlor suites, in brocade, in fine order; also black walnut suites in various coverings; library and dining-room furniture, cottage suites, plated ware, cutlery, &c. Catalogues and particulars at sale.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER WILL SELL by auction on THURSDAY, Nov. 1, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence No. 128 West 22d-st.:
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—The property of a family declining housekeeping, consisting of velvet and ingrain carpets, carved rosewood suite, covered in crimson and green figured brocatel; carved rosewood 7-octave piano, made by the celebrated makers, Messrs. G. & H. Barmore; elegant lace window-curtains, rosewood marble-top centre-table, rosewood reception-chairs, carved rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, hair mattresses, black-walnut marble-top washstands, black-walnut case Franklin patent sewing-machine, rockers and chairs in hair-cloth, gilt-frame looking-glasses, iron bedsteads, oil-cloths, velvet stair carpets, rosewood hall stand, oak extension dining-table, oak cane-seat arm and half-arm dining-chairs, together with china, crockery and glassware, kitchen furniture, &c.

FOR SALE—ON THURSDAY, THE 15TH DAY of November next, at 12 M., at Hoboken, at public auction, near the ferry, the Revenue Steam Propeller "CUYAHOGA," full-rigged brig, burden 536 tons, old measurement, built by Westervelt, New-York, in 1855. Frame live-oak, locust and cedar; replanked and thoroughly repaired by John Lino, in Philadelphia, 1864. Is now in complete order.
Has one complete set of cotton sails, nearly new, and is well found in anchors, chains, boats, &c.; fine poop cabin, ward-room, berth-deck, and all the appointments of a man-of-war; has
Two oscillating engines, 36x32.
Two horizontal tubular boilers.
Composition screw 10 feet diameter, 14 feet pitch.
Stores 136 gross tons coal in bunkers.
The vessel can be examined on and after Monday, Sept. 3, at Hoboken, near the ferry, until the day of sale, and every information given by the officers in charge. HENRY A. SMYTHE, Collector of Customs, New-York.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER, Auctioneers.
ALEXANDRE ORGANS AT AUCTION—CLOSING OUT SALE.
HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER will sell at Auction on FRIDAY, Nov. 2, at 11 o'clock, at their salesrooms, No. 93 Liberty-street, by order of Messrs. Alexandre, Pere & Fils, of Paris, the entire balance of their invoice of Parlor and Chapel Organs now in this country, comprising about 30 instruments.
These organs are considered the best ever made in point of tone, durability and workmanship. The invoice comprises organs in oak, rosewood and black walnut cases, with from one to five sets of reeds, three to thirteen stops, knee and pedal swells, percussion attachments, and the latest improvements; are of superior tone and great volume.
They will be sold without reserve to close the invoice, and no more will be received in this country, owing to the high rate of duties and cost of importation.
Will be on view on Thursday, the day before the sale.

A. M. MERWIN, Auctioneer.
BY BANGS, MERWIN & CO., AT THEIR Salesrooms, Nos. 694 and 696 Broadway, corner 4th-st. THURSDAY AND FRIDAY AFTERNOONS, Nov. 1 and 2, at 4 o'clock.
VALUABLE PRIVATE LIBRARY, comprising the best ENGLISH and AMERICAN editions of Standard Works, mostly in fine and rich bindings; including a collection of choice ILLUSTRATED BOOKS, expensively bound, and a variety of valuable Miscellaneous Literature, &c. Also, several ARTICLES OF VERTU, and a few ORIGINAL OIL-PAINTINGS by Ranney, Saxe, Talbot, Van Beest and others.
Catalogues are ready.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.
FRIDAY, NOV. 2, AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M., at Central Salesrooms, corner of Willoughby and Pearl sts., Brooklyn:
Rosewood pianos, velvet and other carpets, oil-cloths, rosewood, walnut, oak and mahogany marble-top parlor, chamber and dining-room furniture, hair mattresses, feather beds, bedding, mirrors, china, plated ware, curtains, shades, stoves, &c., &c.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$25,000.—WANTED—A SPECIAL PARTner with $25,000, in a long-established jobbing house of the highest respectability, now doing an active cash trade, which can be largely increased; the arrangement to go into effect about the 1st of January. For an interview, address W. S. H. & CO., Box No. 2,781 New-York Post-office.

$100,000.—SPECIAL PARTNER WANTED—In an old-established dry-goods house, for which one-third of the profits will be given; ten per [illegible] will be guaranteed. For particulars inquire of HOOPER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

PATENT FOR SALE.—THE ONE-HALF OR whole of a valuable patent for the manufacture of an article used in every family; but little capital required. Apply between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M., at No. 138 11th-st., corner of [illegible]-av.

$2 TO $5,000—PARTNER OF ACTIVITY AND strictest integrity only wanted; can easily, without risk realize investment monthly. Apply to S. M. RAY, No. 41 Liberty-st., first loft.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm name of SONNTAG & BEGGS, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. HERMAN SONNTAG, J. P. BEGGS.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 31, 1866.

HERMAN SONNTAG, having bought the entire interest of Mr. JOS. P. BEGGS, assumes all outstanding business, and will continue the importation of musical instruments on his own account, at No. 1½ Maiden-lane.

OUR BUSINESS CONNECTION WITH Mr. W. H. DECKER has terminated this day by its own limitation. We will continue the lumber and timber business at the foot of Gansevoort st.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1866. F. J. BARRETO & CO.

THE FIRM OF E. SOUTHWICK & CO. is dissolved by mutual consent. E. SOUTHWICK, F. W. MANSON.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 31, 1866.
The undersigned will continue business at same place, No. 7 Ferry-st. F. W. MANSON.

STOVES, RANGES, &C.

GOTHIC FURNACES—FIRE-PLACE, PARlor and portable heaters; gas heating and cooking stoves; Magee's elevated oven ranges; zero refrigerators. ALEX. M. LESLEY, No. 605 6th-av., N. Y.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY.
HECLA..........Nov. 7
PALMYRA..........Nov. 14

RATES OF PASSAGE:
Cabin..........$80 Gold.
Steerage..........$30 Currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at low rates.
For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway.
For Freight and Cabin Passage, at No. 4 Bowling-green.
E. CUNARD.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails:
CITY OF LONDON..........SATURDAY.....Nov. 3
CITY OF MANCHESTER..........WEDNESDAY.....Nov. 7
CITY OF PARIS..........SATURDAY.....Nov. 10
ETNA..........WEDNESDAY.....Nov. 14
CITY OF NEW-YORK..........SATURDAY.....Nov. 17
and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
By the mail steamers sailing every Saturday.
First Cabin..........$90 | Steerage..........$30
First Cabin to London.....95 | Steerage to London.....34
First Cabin to Paris.....105 | Steerage to Paris.....40
PAYABLE IN GOLD.
Passage by the Wednesday steamers, first cabin, $90; steerage, $35. Payable in United States Currency.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30 gold or the equivalent. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information, apply at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:
ST. LAURENT.....BOCANDE.....SATURDAY, Nov. 3
PEREIRE.....DUCHESNE.....SATURDAY, Nov. 17
VILLE DE PARIS.....SURMONT.....SATURDAY, Dec. 1
EUROPE.....LEMARIE.....SATURDAY, Dec. 15

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.
First cabin, $135; second cabin, $80, including table wine in either class.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.
Passengers intending to land at Brest can be furnished on board with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent No. 58 Broadway.

STEAMER ST. LAURENT FOR BREST and Havre, will leave Pier No. 50 North River, foot of Morton-st., on SATURDAY, Nov. 3, at 12 o'clock. Passengers are requested to be on board at 11 o'clock.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent.

GREAT REDUCTION
IN PRICE OF PASSAGE TO EUROPE
BY THE
ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.
The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, having been thoroughly refitted, will leave Pier No. 37 North River for Havre, calling at Falmouth, on the following days, at noon, precisely,
FULTON, S. SAMUELS..........Saturday, Aug. 4, 1866.
ARAGO, HENRY A. GADSDEN...Saturday, Sept. 1, 1866.
FULTON, S. SAMUELS..........Saturday, Sept. 29, 1866.
ARAGO, HENRY A. GADSDEN...Saturday, Oct. 27, 1866.
FULTON, S. SAMUELS..........Saturday, Nov. 24, 1866.
And every twenty-eight days thereafter.
PRICES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN GOLD
FIRST-CLASS:
Main Saloon..........$100 | Lower Saloon..........$80
Second class...$50.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
J. J. COMSTOCK, Agent, No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
JAMES A. WOTTON, Havre, General Agent in Europe.
L'HERBETTE, KANE & CO., Agents in Paris.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
(Limited.)
Steamers weekly to Liverpool, calling at Queenstown.
The splendid first-class iron steamships of this line will be dispatched as follows from Pier No. 47 North River:
VIRGINIA..........SATURDAY.....Nov. 3
LOUISIANA..........SATURDAY.....Nov. 10
ENGLAND..........SATURDAY.....Nov. 17
ERIN..........SATURDAY.....Nov. 24
And every Saturday thereafter.
An experienced Surgeon on each ship, free of charge.
Drafts issued for any amount, payable at any bank in Great Britain, or on the continent.
Rates of passage, payable in currency.

	Cabin.	Steerage.
To Liverpool or Queenstown....	$100	$30

Through passage to Paris, London, Antwerp, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at low rates.
Steerage passage tickets to bring persons from Liverpool or Queenstown for $35, currency, can be obtained at No. 27 Broadway.
For freight or cabin passage apply at the office of the Company, No. 57 Broadway; for steerage tickets, at the passage office of the Company, No. 27 Broadway, or No. 275 Pearl-st.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

STEAM TO LONDON DIRECT.
The first-class iron steamship
UNION
will sail from Pier No. 3, North River, for London direct,
SATURDAY, Nov. 3.
Rates of Passage, payable in Currency—Cabin, $100; Steerage, $30. Apply to
TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South-st. and No. 23 Broadway.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.
Passage to London, direct, $90, $60 and $30 currency.
Passage from London, $75, $60 and $30 gold.
ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York Nov. 8.
BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, Nov. 24.
CELLA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, Dec. 6.
WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGE from New-York, Dec. 18.
The new and elegant British iron steamship ATALANTA, 3,000 tons, will leave Pier No. 3, North River, for London direct, on THURSDAY, Nov. 8, at 12 M.
The accommodations for passengers on this ship are unsurpassed.
Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, and Dunkirk.
For passage apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 26 Broadway.
For freight apply to
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents, No. 54 South-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
CHINA leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 7.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 14
CUBA leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 21.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 28.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 5.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Dec. 12.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..........$132 50
Second Cabin Passage..........80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..........$112 50
Second Cabin Passage..........65 00
payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

TAPSCOTT'S
LONDON, LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN STEAMSHIP PASSAGE OFFICES,
NO. 86 SOUTH-ST. AND NO. 23 BROADWAY.
Rates of passage, payable in currency:
To London, Liverpool and Queenstown..........$30
From Liverpool or Queenstown..........35
Passage also by Tapscott's favorite Line of
LIVERPOOL AND LONDON PACKETS.
Drafts for £1 and upward, available in all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, issued on the most favorable terms by TAPSCOTT, BROS. & CO., No. 86 South-st. and No. 23 Broadway.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.
FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
REGULAR UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS, sailing on the 22d of every month:
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Nov. 22.
GUIDING STAR, Capt. W. C. BERRY, Dec. 22.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, Jan. 22.
These elegant steamers sail with regularity, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagement of freight or passage, apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.
EMPIRE LINE FOR SAVANNAH.
Every SATURDAY from Pier No. 13 North River, Punctually at 3 o'clock P. M.
The favorite sidewheel steamships
SAN JACINTO, LOVELAND, Commander, sails Nov 3.
SAN SALVADOR, ATKINS, Commander, sails Nov. 10.
Through tickets and bills of lading to all points.
Elegant passenger accommodations.
GARRISON & ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green, N. Y.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.
FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
Every WEDNESDAY, Pier 4 N. R., punctually at 3 P. M.
The elegant and favorite side-wheel steamships
EAGLE, GREENE, Commander, sails Nov. 7.
COLUMBIA, SEOCUM, Commander, sails Nov. 14.
MORRO CASTLE, ADAMS, Commander, sails Nov. 21.
GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, 5 Bowling-green, N. Y.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.
The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on
SATURDAY..........Nov. 3 | MONDAY..........Dec. 3
Passage money to Nassau..........$45
Passage money to Havana..........50
Payable in gold or its equivalent.
No freight received on day before sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.—MURRAY'S LINE.
EVERY TUESDAY.
The favorite steamship VIRGO, E. M. BULKLEY, Commander, will sail on TUESDAY, Nov. 6, at 3 P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 16 East River, foot of Wall-st.
Through bills of lading and passage tickets given to all points in connection with Georgia Central Railroad.
For freight or passage apply to
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.
The side-wheel steamships HATTERAS, Capt. ALEXANDER, every SATURDAY; ALBEMARLE, Capt. BOURNE, every WEDNESDAY, at 12 M., from Pier No. 36 North River; giving through bills of lading, &c., to all points on the Sea Board Railroad and its connection. Freight to Norfolk 6c. per foot; cabin passage $6; freight to Richmond 8c. per foot; cabin passage $8.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.
The OLD LINE, from Pier No. 21, North River.
NIAGARA, Capt. COUCH,
EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
SARATOGA, Capt. KING,
EVERY WEDNESDAY, at 3 P. M.
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE, No. 115 Broadway, (up stairs,)
Agents New-York and Virginia Steamship Co.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The new and first-class steamship GEORGE WASHINGTON, Capt. E. Y. GAGER, will leave Pier No. 9, North River, on SATURDAY, Nov. 3, at 3 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.
The GEO. CROMWELL will follow Nov. 10.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE
TO CALIFORNIA,
CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL
VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.
Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock, noon, as follows:
Nov. 1.—OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. E. HOWES, to connect with GOLDEN CITY, Capt. J. T. WATKINS.
Nov. 11.—ARIZONA, Capt. JEFF. MAURY, to connect with MONTANA, Capt. G. H. BRADBURY.
Nov. 21.—RISING STAR, Capt. A. G. GRAY, to connect with CONSTITUTION, Capt. CAVERLY.
All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.
Departure of 11th each month connects with the new steam line from Panama to Australia and New-Zealand.
Steamer of Dec. 11, 1866, will connect with the first steamer of the Company's China Line, leaving San Francisco Jan. 1, 1867, for Hong Kong.
100 pounds baggage allowed each adult. Medicines and attendance free.
For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York.
S. K. HOLMAN, Agent.

FOR CALIFORNIA VIA PANAMA.
The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer OCEAN QUEEN will sail on THURSDAY, Nov. 1, at 12 o'clock.
Freight received as usual.
For rates, &c., inquire at freight office on Company's Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.
WELLS, FARGO & CO., Sole Freight Agents P. M. S. S. Co.

STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND AUSTRALASIA, VIA PANAMA.
The Panama, New-Zealand and Australian Royal Mail Company dispatch a steamer on the 24th of each month from Panama to Wellington, N. Z., and the Australian Colonies, connecting with the steamer of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company leaving New-York for Aspinwall (Colon) on the 11th of each month. First and second class passengers will be conveyed under through ticket at the following rates: From New-York to ports in New-Zealand, or to Sydney or Melbourne, $340 to $364 for first class, and $218 to $243 for second class.
The above rates include the transit across the Isthmus of Panama, and the first-class fares are for forward cabins of the Australian steamer; after cabin, latter $25 additional. Fares payable in United States gold coin.
Special steamers run to the newly-discovered gold region of Hokitika, New-Zealand.
Two hundred and fifty pounds of baggage allowed free to each adult passenger from New-York to Aspinwall by steamer; by railroad from Aspinwall to Panama, 100 lbs.; from Panama to colonial ports by steamer, 336 lbs. first class, and 168 lbs. second class. Freight to be paid on all quantities in excess of the above-named allowances on the several portions of route, and according to the rates of the several Companies.
Children under three years, free; under eight years, quarter fare; under twelve years, half fare; male servants, one-half fare; female do., three-quarters fare; men servants berthed forward, women do. in ladies' cabin.
A limited quantity of merchandise will be conveyed under through bill of lading.
For further information, application to be made to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, No. 59 Wall-st., or to
CHARLES W. WEST, Agent, No. 28 William-st., New-York.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO
JAPAN AND CHINA,
VIA PANAMA AND SAN FRANCISCO, CARRYING THE U. S. MAIL.
FIRST VOYAGE.
Steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY will leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., New-York, at 12 o'clock noon, on TUESDAY, Dec. 11, 1866, connecting via Panama Railroad with steamer GOLDEN CITY, for San Francisco, where passengers, mails and fast freight will be transferred to the Company's splendid steamer COLORADO, to leave that port at noon on TUESDAY, Jan. 1, 1867, for Yokohama and Hong Kong.
Through tickets issued from New-York, adding to regular prices between New-York and San Francisco the following rates, payable in gold or its equivalent:

	First Cabin.	Second Cabin.	Steerage.
San Francisco to Yokohama..	$250	$170	$85
San Francisco to Hong Kong..	300	200	100

Due notice will be given of subsequent voyages.
For through tickets and all further information, apply at the office on the wharf, Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., to S. K. HOLMAN, Agent.

REGULAR UNITED STATES MAIL LINE
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—The elegant and popular side-wheel steamship QUAKER CITY, W. H. WEST, Commander, is now receiving cargo, and will sail on SATURDAY, Nov. 3, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 14 East River, foot of Wall-st., connecting at Charleston with the steamer DICTATOR for the Florida ports. Through bills of lading and passage tickets given to all points South and Southwest.
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.
The elegant steamship ANDALUSIA will follow Nov. 6.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.
THE PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
The favorite steamship
MONEKA, Capt. LEBBY,
will sail on THURSDAY, Nov. 1, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 36 North River.
Through bills of lading and passage tickets given in connection with the South Carolina Railroad and its connections.
For freight or passage, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.—THE ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.'S side-wheel steamship
HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. BAKER, sails THURSDAY, Nov. 1,
GEN. BARNES, Capt. MORTON, sails THURSDAY, Nov. 8.
From Pier No. 26 North River at 3 P. M.
Through passage tickets and bills of lading to all points in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia. For freight or passage apply to
LIVINGSTON & FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

STAR LINE FOR NEW-ORLEANS.
The NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S fine ocean steamers will leave Pier No. 46 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:
MERRIMACK, on SATURDAY, Nov. 3.
MARIPOSA, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 7.
MISSISSIPPI, on SATURDAY, Nov. 10.
MATANZAS, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 14.
MORNING STAR, on SATURDAY, Nov. 17.
All bills of lading signed at the office upon the pier.
For freight or passage apply to
C. K. GARRISON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—BLACK STAR LINE.
The steamship
HUNTSVILLE, Capt. RYDER,
will leave on SATURDAY, Nov. 3, from Pier No. 13 N. R., at 3 o'clock precisely.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to R. LOWDEN, Agent, Corner Cedar and West sts.
DAVID McCOARD, Agent in New-Orleans.

FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.—THE A 1 steamship COMMANDER is now receiving cargo, and will sail on TUESDAY, Nov. 6, from Pier No. 14 East River. ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Citizens about to travel abroad may procure passports from A. C. WILLMARTH, United States Passport Agent, No. 41 Chambers-st.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, May 14, 1866, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
7:45 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.
10 A. M. Mail train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for North.
11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, etc.; at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga Springs, Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.
4 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.
5 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Road for Lebanon Springs and Pittsfield; at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.
7 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. This train will run on Sundays. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany.
11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-car attached, arriving at Albany and Troy in the morning, and connecting with trains for North and West.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:
7:45 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily to Otisville.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.
3 P. M.—Way Train, for Middletown.
4:30 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis, Newburgh, Warwick.
5:30 P. M.—Night Express, Buffalo, Salamanca and Dunkirk.
7 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
8 P. M.—Emigrant Train daily, for the West.
Express trains run in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.
W. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Su't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT, FROM NOV. 1, 1866.
Leave James-slip, New-York:
9 A. M., mail train for Greenport and way stations.
11 A. M., for Syosset and way stations.
3 P. M., Riverhead Express train.
4 P. M., for Syosset and way stations.
5 P. M., for Farmingdale and way stations, and on Saturday nights for North Islip.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:00 and 9:12 A. M. and 1:15 4:22 and 6:02 P. M. Saturdays only at 11:15 P. M. The 9:12, 4:22, and 6:02 run through to Monsey.
THOMAS W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

STEAMBOATS.

THE OLD LINE.
SAG HARBOR, GREENPORT, ORIENT.
Steamer ARTISAN, Capt. S. C. GIBBS, from Pier No. 43 East River, (foot of Rutgers-st.,) every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 4 P. M.
WILLIAMS BROTHERS, No. 5 Beekman-st.

FOR PROVIDENCE DIRECT.—THE steamer VICKSBURG, Capt. GEO. B. HULL, will leave Pier No. 35, North River, for Providence, EVERY SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock.
For freight or passage apply on board, or to
E. PHILLIPS, No. 216 Franklin-st.

THE STEAMBOATS DANIEL DREW and C. VIBBARD will continue their regular trips to Nov. 1, making their last passage for the season on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 31, leaving Desbrosses-st. daily at 7¼ and 34th-st. at 8 A. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

LECTURES.

JOHN B. GOUGH WILL DELIVER A new lecture at Cooper Institute THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 1. Subject—*Curiosity.* Tickets can be had at Appleton & Co.'s, cashier's desk, No. 443 Broadway; J. G. Gross', No. 15 3d-av.; W. H. Craft's, No. 352 Bowery; Chas. Heard & Co.'s, No. 301 Grand-st.; Wm. B. Bradbury's, No. 427 Broome-st., and at the door on the evening of the lecture. Tickets 50 cents; reserved seats $1.

INSTRUCTION.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
For young ladies, No. 34 West 32d-st., reopens Sept. 18
Circulars obtained at the Institute.
Mr. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON
will reopen his Classical, French and English School, with primary department and gymnasium, 5th-av., corner 26th-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 10.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, Classical, Commercial and French, with preparatory departments, No. 126 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., on Washington-square. GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal, prepares pupils of all ages for business or college. Circulars at the Institute.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED HAS REMOVED her French and English Boarding and Day School to the large residence corner 38th-st. and Park-av., Murray Hill.

REV. J. H. TYNG'S SCHOOL FOR THE thorough instruction of a few boys at 907 Broadway.

CHEVE'S NEW MUSICAL INSTITUTE,
under the instruction of
SIGNOR JOSEPH BORRA,
No. 1,279 Broadway, entrance No. 65 34th-st., New-York.
Prof. B., in addition to the classes already commenced, has opened a subscription for new classes at a *reduced price*, for the especial benefit of numerous talented ladies and gentlemen possessing voices, who yet cannot well pay full rates. Also a class of children between 8 and 14 years of age.
Terms, 20 lessons, of half an hour each, $10. Ladies will receive instruction from 7 to 8 o'clock; Gentlemen from 8 to 9, and Children from 3 to 4 P. M., on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY. He will be daily at the Institute from 2 till 9 P. M. to receive calls.

LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
NOS. 161 FIFTH-AV. AND 937 BROADWAY.
Its rooms have lofty ceilings, are all upon the same floor, and heated by steam. For spaciousness, light, ventilation, ease of access—indeed, for all school purposes—they are unsurpassed. All the older pupils are under the direct training of Mr. Lyon, the younger of Mrs. Lyon. Light gymnastics are taught. For several years the roll of pupils has annually increased from 30 to 50 per cent., exceeding now 100. A fine class is preparing for college. Parents are invited to call.

MISS COMSTOCK'S
LIMITED FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, No. 7 East 29th-st.
Eight boarding pupils received into the family. French is the language in use.
Two vacancies have occurred owing to illness.
The distinctive features of the school explained on application by letter or in person.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
NO. 32 EAST 21ST-ST.,
REOPENED ON THURSDAY, SEPT. 20.

PARISIAN FRENCH.
MADEMOISELLE DE WAILLY
has just returned, and will resume her instruction in schools and families, private lessons and classes. Apply at No. 136 East 45th-st.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S
French and English boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., two doors from 5th-av., New-York. Address as above.

E. FISTON'S SCHOOL,
Formerly C. D. Morris',
No. 55 West 32d-st., corner of Broadway.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
No. 135 Madison-av., corner 32d-st.,
Will reopen Sept. 18. Ten boarding pupils admitted.

CENTRAL PARK FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN,
Prof. E. FEZANDIE, Director. Day and Boarding Scholars. Day scholars taken to school and home in an omnibus. Complete English, French, German, Spanish, Classical, Scientific and Commercial Instruction, including a thorough course of Universal History and Geography, Philosophy, Sociology, Music, Drawing and Gymnastics. Also Primary Department. Handsome house and grounds, between Central Park and Hudson River. Circulars at Christern's, No. 863 Broadway, or at the Institute, Broadway and 93d-st.

AFTERNOON AND EVENING CLASSES for young business men who are desirous of acquiring a practical and thorough knowledge of the French language, will be held by a competent Professor at his residence. Unexceptionable reference given. Address X. F. R., Box No. 184 *Times* Office.

BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, &c., FOR BUSINESS.—Mr. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, teaches book-keeping practically as used in the best New-York houses. He also removes stiffness, cramping or trembling from the worst hand, and makes elegant business penmen.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS' FRENCH and English school for young ladies, No. 56 West 11th st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. The preparatory class for boys, No. 68 West 11th-st., connected with this school, will reopen Sept. 20. Their course will comprise, English, French and Latin.

HOME INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies; Miss M. METCALF, Principal. Pupils received at any time, and pay from date of entrance. Circulars may be obtained as above.

MOUNTAIN-VIEW SEMINARY.—THE above Seminary Buildings having been recently destroyed by fire, the Principal will open a Boarding-school for Boys 1½ miles below West Point, Oct. 15. For circulars address G. H. CARSWELL, West Point, N.Y.

THE ENGLISH, FRENCH AND CLASSICAL School of Dr. F. BERTHET and GEORGE B. GOODALL will open Sept. 17, at No. 920 Broadway. There is a gymnasium. For circulars apply to LOCKWOOD, No. 411 Broadway.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for boys. The fifty-eighth semi-annual session will commence THURSDAY, Nov. 1, 1866. For circulars apply to the Principal.
D. S. ROWE, M. A.

TOWNSEND'S COMMERCIAL ACADEMY, No. 260 Bowery; private instruction day and evening in book-keeping, arithmetic, writing, spelling, grammar; thorough business education imparted. No classes.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S SCHOOL.—NO. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., was reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 17. Circulars at the bookstore of Mitchell & Seixas, No. 911 Broadway, and at the school.

$40.—BOARD AND INSTRUCTION—TEN weeks; young scholars; piano $10; no extras; City references; 25 pupils. Address ABEL WHITLOCK, Danbury, Conn.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF N. Y. UNIVERSITY, with primary and commercial departments. Prepares for College, Business, West Point and Naval Academy. Circulars at the University.

MISS ABBOTT'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH DAY SCHOOL, No. 25 East 15th-st.; open from 9 A. M. till 1 P. M.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL—White Plains, N. Y.—23 miles from City by Harlem Railroad. O. R. WILLIS, A. M., Principal.

MRS. BLIGH'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 48 West 17th-st., reopened Sept. 20.

MR. RICHARD P. JENKS' SCHOOL will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 10, at No. 1,183 Broadway.

A. BOURSAUD'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS, at Irvington, on the Hudson, N. Y. Formerly in Brooklyn.

WILLIAM H. LEGGETT'S CLASSICAL French and English School, with gymnasium, No 1,214 Broadway.

MISS MARY SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL, No. 923 Broadway.

TEACHERS.

A YOUNG LADY COMPETENT TO educate children in various elementary studies and in music desires a situation in some respectable family or in a school. Address PRECEPTRESS, care of Dr. J. Harris, No. 148 East 34th-st., New-York.

VISITING GOVERNESS OR OTHERWISE—Terms low. Common and higher English branches; composition, piano, singing, Drawing. Highest testimonials from City patrons. Box No. 79 Station D.

RESIDENT OR DAILY GOVERNESS.—An English lady of experience wishes an engagement; the English branches with music and French. Address Z. A. Z. A., Station D.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET—A LARGE AND FINE basement office in the first-class building No. 155-57 Broadway.
Also, two offices on the fourth floor, very light and pleasant; cheap rents. Apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS country seat of R. F. Carman, at High Bridge, furnished, with all modern improvements; about eight acres of land, with greenhouse, grapery, rosehouse and first-rate garden; water front on Harlem River 670 feet; all the greenhouse plants for sale. Inquire of R. F. CARMAN, No. 106 West 31st-st.

TO LET—THE SECOND FLOOR OF A THREE-story brick house in Gates-av., Brooklyn; suitable for housekeeping; a gentleman and lady without family only need apply. Address for further particulars O. O. A., Box No. 140 *Times* Office.

AT FLUSHING, L. I.—TO LET, A HANDsomely furnished house, with all the modern improvements, but ten minutes' walk of the depot; garden, stable, &c., attached. Apply to Mrs. R. C. TOWNSEND, Flushing, L. I.

FURNISHED HOUSE OF SEVEN ROOMS to let; 15 minutes' from City by Hudson River Railroad; house is very comfortably furnished; will be let from Nov. 1 to May 1, 1867; stable, &c., if required. Rent very low. Address B., Box No. 130 *Times* Office.

A HOUSE FURNISHED NEW, WITH carpet and first-class furniture, made by J. T. C. Pickhardt, to be let immediately to a private family only. Apply to PICKHARDT, No. 167 Bleecker-st.

THE THIRD FLOOR, CONTAINING two rooms, in the basement house No. 50 West 24th-st., handsomely furnished, to let, with first-class board. References exchanged.

TO LET AT HARLEM—A FIRST-CLASS 2-story and basement brick house, with all improvements; possession Nov. 1. Rent $600. Apply to J. N. WATSON, 130th-st. and 3d-av., 8 to 12 A. M., 4 to 8 P. M.

TO LET.—A COUNTRY HOUSE IN NEW-JERSEY, partially furnished; rent moderate, from November till May; immediate possession. Apply at No. 60 East 27th-st., between the hours of 9 and 11 A. M.

TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, A three-story brown-stone front house; location good; rent low to a good party. CHAMBERLAIN & CO., No. 208 Broadway, Room No. 8.

80 10TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—A FURnished parlor on the second floor to let, to gentlemen only, without meals; references exchanged.

A ROOM TO RENT, WITH PIANO, suitable for a teacher, at Mrs. GREEN'S Agency for Employment, No. 50 East 28th-st., one door from 4th-av.

TO LET—THE TWO-STORY ATTIC BRICK house, No. 16 West 129th-st. Apply at northwest corner of 128th-st. and 2d-av., or No. 36 Exchange-place.

ROOMS WITHOUT BOARD TO LET AT No. 187 Henry-st. Apply at East Broadway House, corner of Pike-st. and East Broadway.

TO LET—AT NO. 252 9TH-AV. AND NO. 300 West 34th-st., storage for furniture; by the load or separate room.

STUART'S SYRUP—EXTRA SYRUP OF SUperior quality in barrels; also low-priced syrup without our brand. For sale at the office of the Refinery, No. 169 Chambers-st.

FOR SALE.

TO CAPITALISTS.
VALUABLE MINING PROPERTY NEAR HOME FOR SALE.
The undersigned offers for sale the mines, real estate, mills, machinery and appurtenances of an extensive and valuable Kavlin or China Clay Works, situated in New-castle County, Delaware.
The property is situated about three miles from the line of the Baltimore Central Railroad, thirty-three miles southwest from Philadelphia, about three miles from the town of Kennett Square, Penn., and in convenient distance to water communication from Wilmington, Del., with both of which places it is in daily public communication by United States mail coaches. It is in fact surrounded with all the conveniences incident to a very old and highly civilized community.
The mines are literally inexhaustible, and are perhaps the richest in the known world—the quality of the product, according to the analysis and reports of the chemists of the United States Mint, and of Prof. C. P. Williams, is superior to any found in either England or America, and fully equal to the finest French or Austrian clays.
The ware made from this clay is of the finest character, and can be made to so closely imitate the choicest French work that detection is almost impossible.
For paper makers' use it stands in the highest favor, and is sought for in preference to the best English China clay. The constant demand from this quarter alone very far exceeds the present cpacity of the works.
For the manufacture of fire brick this clay is considered superior to the celebrated Stowbridge clay of England; that clay, according to the analysis of Muspratt, of Liverpool, has 1.21 per cent. of fusible matter, while this contains but 0.55 per cent. Its greater value for this important purpose over the most famous in the world is therefore apparent.
For immediately commencing and prosecuting the business, all the necessary mills, furnaces, kilns, presses, tempering machines, engine, frying-pans, racks, vats, fixtures, machinery, wagons, carts, tools, &c., &c., are on the place, in good order, and of the most substantial construction. The other improvements on the property comprise a dwelling-house, a brick boarding-house for the men, a large stable, barn, office and wagon-house.
The present capacity of the works is about twelve tons per day, on which, under proper management, a profit of fully two hundred (200) per cent. can be realized, while the demand for the product is not only constant and growing, but urgent and almost boundless.
The works are capable of being extended to many times their present capacity, and of being run both day and night.
At present the immense amount of China clay used by American manufacturers is almost exclusively foreign.
Under efficient management, every ton of China clay sent from these mines into the market is almost certain to net the above handsome return.
All that is required is capital. With sufficient amount of money to work these mines to their fullest extent, it is possible to banish all foreign competition.
Maps, samples of clay, samples of ware, analysis, reports, &c., will be furnished, and every information cheerfully communicated. Title indisputable. If formed into a responsible company, the owner is willing to take a large amount of stock. Apply to C. HYDE, Office of Diamond State Kavlin Works, No. 89 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE.—SEVERAL FIRST-CLASS HOUSES and lots, furnished or unfurnished, with immediate possession.
Apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

ELEGANT FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE RESIDENCE FOR SALE—On the summit of Murray Hill, nearly new; built in the most thorough manner; black walnut and rosewood finish; frescoed throughout in encaustic by the first artists; new furniture entire, made to order by the best makers; a complete and desirable establishment in perfect order; also, if desired, a fine stable for five horses; four blocks away. For particulars and permits apply at No. 414 Water-st., from 12 to 3 o'clock.

AN ELEGANT WESTCHESTER RESIDENCE for sale less than cost, situated in an aristocratic neighborhood, with fine views of Long Island Sound. Large new gothic house, containing 17 rooms, with every modern improvement; fine large stables, complete in every respect; grounds comprise four acres, beautifully improved; great abundance of fruit of the choicest varieties.
A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., No. 26 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—IMMEDIATE POSSESSION GIVEN—the two-story high-basement brick house on the north side of Gates-av., sixth house west of Marcy-av.; has gas, water, range, &c.; price $4,500 Also, the two-story frame house, with two-story extension and four lots, on the southwest corner of Tompkins-av. and Hancock-st., Brooklyn; price $4,000; terms easy. Inquire of CHARLES MOTT, No. 192 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE—A FINE FARM OF 196 ACRES; healthy location; 21 miles from New-York; good house, with lawn, well shaded; productive orchard, and variety of fruits; brook crosses part of the farm; excellent barn and outbuildings; land of superior quality; is a desirable farm, having a choice of markets at Rahway, Elizabeth, Newark or New-York. Apply to R. WILLIAMS, No. 192 Chambers-st., New-York.

FIFTH-AV. AND 30TH-ST.—FOR SALE—The very desirable brown-stone dwelling-house, northwest corner of 5th-av. and 30th-st.; lot 40x125 feet; house 35 feet front on the avenue with spacious extension building in the rear; possession immediately; also the stable on south side of 30th-st., opposite the dwelling-house, 25x98:9 feet. Apply to Executors of W. W. DE FORREST, deceased, No. 82 South-st.

FOR SALE—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION—A first-class, four-story, high-stoop, brown-stone front house and lot on 24th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., with or without furniture; possession this Fall; size of house, 25x55; lot 25xhalf the block.
Apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone house and full lot, No. 19 East 25th-st., between Madison and 4th avs., one of the most convenient and desirable situations in the City.
House built for the owner, first-class and in good order. Immediate possession given. Apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE AND FRUIT FARM FOR SALE.—100 acres, stocked with all kinds of fine fruit, and with about 30 acres in valuable timber, on the line of New-Jersey Railroad, within 10 minutes' drive of depot at Rahway. Apply to THOMAS STEWART, No. 22 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AT TOTTENVILLE, S. I., TERminus of the Staten Island Railroad, a first-class cottage of ten rooms, now building, three minutes' walk from depot and river; splendid river prospect; can keep a boat; plenty of fish, clams, oysters and game. Apply of the owner, No. 223 Barrow-st., Jersey City.

FOR SALE—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, on Gramercy Park, an extra large and elegant house and stable, with extra-sized lot, situated on one of the best corners of the Park. For full particulars and permits to view the premises, apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE BY AUCTION, NOV. 1, AT 12, at Commercial Exchange, No. 369 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, a handsome three-story and basement house, No. 45 Wilson-st., Williamsburgh, ten minutes' walk from Roosevelt-st. Ferry. Inquire at No. 32 South 7th-st., Williamsburgh.

FOR SALE—THE SUPERIOR DWELLING-house and lots No. 266 West 20th-st.; house double width, 44 feet, is in fine order, with first-class modern appointments, and pleasantly located opposite the Protestant Episcopal Theological Seminary grounds. Apply to STURGES, CLEARMAN & CO., No. 116 Wall st.

FOR SALE—NEAR WALL-ST. FERRY, Brooklyn, the modern-built three-story brick house, No. 212 Hicks-st.; has all improvements and is in perfect order; possession to suit purchaser; price $9,000. Apply on premises.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

VALUABLE BUSINESS PROPERTY AT PRIVATE SALE.—Nine first-class stores, lying together, situate in the Third Ward; very desirable as an investment. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A LARGE THREE-STORY BRICK building, well adapted for a manufactory, situated near Canal and Broadway; steam engine and boiler on the premises. Apply to JAMES H. THORNE, No. 174 Canal-st.

A FIRST-CLASS, EXTRA-SIZE, FOUR-story, high stoop, corner house, on Madison-av., Murray Hill. Others furnished and unfurnished, desirably located, $30,000 to $150,000; some with stables.
W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 71 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A VERY HANDSOME BROWN-stone house, with mirrors, carpets and parlor furniture; suitable for a moderate-sized family. Must be seen to be appreciated. Apply at No. 134 Lexington-av., from 11 to 4 P. M.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS brick house, with all the modern improvements, favorably located; possession given immediately; terms easy. Inquire of S. D. CLARK, Franklin-st., near Greenpoint-av.

DOUBLE HOUSE FOR SALE.—NO. 109 West 14th-st, with stable in the rear; house very roomy and very substantially built; in perfect order; immediate possession; price $65,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

NEAT COTTAGE HOUSES—WITH FROM one to three acres of ground, for sale, within one hour of New-York. Prices ranging from $4,000 to $10,000.
A. D. MELLICK, JR. & BRO., No. 26 Pine-st.

RARE CHANCE.—A PATENTED INVENTION, now paying a royalty of about $50 per month, will be exchanged for real estate in Chicago or a farm in the Northwest. For particulars call at 261 Pearl-st. J. E. A.

FOR SALE—POSSESSION GIVEN IMMEDIately, a first-class brown-stone front house, furnished; well located. Also, a place at Rye, N. Y. Apply to LODER BROS. & CO., No. 315 Broadway.

PRIVATE STABLE FOR SALE—NO. 73 West 18th-st. Apply at No. 54 William-st., Room No. 19, from 11 to 2 o'clock.

FOR SALE—ON A CORNER ON 4TH-AV., A large first-class English-basement house. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

LOT IN GREENWOOD FOR SALE, NEAR the entrance. Apply to STEPHEN MERRITT, No. 149 8th-av.

HOTELS.

HAVING RECENTLY TAKEN THE ST. Denis Hotel, and partially refurnished it, we would now be pleased to show families rooms for the Winter.
MOSHER & REED.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 31, 1866.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGES. CARRIAGES.
NO BIG PROFITS. NO DULL TRADE.
800 for sale. C. WITTY,
Warerooms, No. 638 Broadway, near Bleecker-st.

FOR SALE—A CLARENCE COUPE, MADE BY Brewster & Co., of Broome-st.; in good order and very little used. To be seen until Saturday, at the stable in the rear of No. 43 5th-av.
Also, a bay horse, 15¾ hands high, sound and gentle.

FINE HORSES FOR SALE—THREE LARGE single or saddle horses—two pairs; two fast trotters; one 5-year old Hambletonian colt, price $300; buggies, harness, &c.; will exchange for real estate. Apply to C. WITTY, No. 638 Broadway, or 10 Nevins-st., Brooklyn.

FURNITURE.

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP, A BEAUTIFUL suite of furniture for reception room, in green; sofa, four chairs, one arm chair, three mahogany in reps, one beautiful bedstead with round corners and carved top, with spring and hair mattresses; all nearly new. Inquire at No. 417 4th-av.

ELEGANT BLACK WALNUT CHAMBER suites, first-class parlor and library furniture, in sets and single pieces, at a reasonable price; etegeres, ladies' secretaries, elegant buffets, lounges, &c.
HUMPHRYS & MATHEWS, No. 724 Broadway.

ENAMELED FURNITURE.—THE LARGest assortment of enameled chestnut and solid walnut bedroom suites in this City. All goods warranted as represented. Also, mattresses and spring beds.
WARREN, WARD & CO., No. 277 Canal-st.

ALL WHO USE THEM SAY SINGER'S SPRING BEDS are the best. No harbor for bugs. $6 to $10. Sold everywhere. Warerooms 215 Centre-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.
West 14th-st., near 6th-av.
TUESDAY AND THURSDAY—OPERA.
SATURDAYS—COMEDY VAUDEVILLE.
FRENCH OPERA.
THURSDAY, Nov. 1, 1866, at 7¾ P. M., precisely,
THE QUEEN'S MUSKETEERS.
(LES MOUSQUETAIRES DE LA REINE.)
Comic Opera, in three acts, by Halevy.
SATURDAY, NOV. 3, First Opera Matinee at 1 P. M.,
THE CROWN DIAMONDS.
Admission, $1, to all parts of the house.
Ticket Office at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and Macoy & Herwig's Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
ITALIAN OPERA.
DIRECTOR..........MAX MARETZEK
TWO GRAND OPERA NIGHTS.
MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 5, at 8 o'clock.
FAUST, FAUST.
MISS CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG.
MLLE. STELLA BONHEUR, (her first appearance.)
MAZZOLENI, BELLINI, ANTONUCCI FOSCATI.
TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 6, at 8 o'clock.
First appearance of
SIGNORINA ANTOINETTA RONCONI,
ELISIR ET AMORE.
SIGNORINA ANTOINETTA RONCONI.
SIGNOR BARAGLI. SIGNOR ANTONUCCI.
GIORGIO RONCONI,
In his world-renowned character of Dr. Dulcamara.
The sale of reserved seats and tickets will commence THIS MORNING in Brooklyn, at the Box-office of the Academy, and in New-York at Macoy & Herwig's, Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway.

STEINWAY HALL.
SPLENDID SUCCESS OF
THE BATEMAN CONCERTS.
TO-NIGHT'S PROGRAMME.
Mme. PAREPA will sing Handel's Recitative and Aria, "O Let Eternal Honors," "From Mighty Kings." 'Judas Maccabeus;) Arditi's new valse, "L'Estasi," the duo, "Per Valli," with Signor BRIGNOLI, and Rossini's trio, "Zitti, Zitti," with Signors BRIGNOLI and FERRANTI.
Signor BRIGNOLI, will sing Verdi's Romanza, "La Mia Letizia," and "Quando le Sere," and in the duo and trio.
Signor FERRANTI will sing Rossini's, "Miei Rampolli," and in the trio.
Signor FORTUNA will sing Mercadante's Aria, "Alla Pace."
Mr. S. B. MILLS will perform Schumann's Intermezzo e Finale, and Liszt's Fantasia, "L'Africaine."
Mr. CARL ROSA will play Ernst's "Elegie" and "Ungarisch Caprice Fantastique."
THE GRAND ORCHESTRA (Mr. THEODORE THOMAS Conductor) will play the overtures, "Merry Wives of Windsor" and "Nozze di Figaro," and a Grand March.
Mr. J. L. HATTON at the Piano.
THIRD CONCERT TO-MORROW EVENING.
GRAND MATINEE SATURDAY, Nov. 3, at 12 M.
Secured seats for the Matinee $1.
Secured seats, $1 50. Entrance tickets, $1. To be had at Steinway Hall, Beer & Schirmer's, Pond's, and at Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway.
Doors open at 7¼. Concert at 8 o'clock.

STEINWAY HALL.
PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY OF NEW-YORK.
ORCHESTRA, EIGHTY PERFORMERS.
Conductor..........CARL BERGMANN
Public Rehearsal No. 2, Saturday, Nov. 3, at 3 P. M.
Public Rehearsal No. 3, Saturday, Nov. 17, at 10 A. M.
First Concert, Saturday Evening, Nov. 17.
Subscription received at the usual places.

THE TURF.

GRAND TROT AT THE FASHION COURSE.
A PURSE AND STAKE OF $2,000.
Mile heats, three in five, to wagons.
THURSDAY, Nov. 1, 1866, at 2 o'clock P. M., good day and track.
D. Pfifer's b. m. LADY THORN.
H. Woodruff's ch. m. LADY EMMA.
J. Crook's br. s. GEORGE WILKES.
The above will be one of the greatest events of the season. The horses are all fit and very close together in speed. *Emma* beat *Wilkes* with difficulty in their match, and *Lady Thorn* beat her with still greater difficulty subsequently; on the same day the stallion beat them both in regard to time; consequently, one of the finest and fastest races ever seen is to be expected.
Cars leave Hunter's Point at 11½ and 2½; special train at 1½ P. M.
The boat leaves James Slip Ferry at 2 P. M. and 34th-st. every five minutes.
The Astoria Ferry is running regular from 92d-st. throughout the day.
JOSEPH CROCHERON, Proprietor.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—BEAUTIFULLY-FURNISHED first-class rooms, on second floor, with unexceptionable board, in West 22d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; references given and required. Apply at No. 57 Exchange-place, Room No. 33.

WANTED—IN A QUIET FAMILY, ROOMS EXposed to sun-light, and good and wholesome board, for a gentleman, wife and daughter of four years; price, about $125 per month; reference exchanged; location between 14th and 40th sts., and dinner at noon preferred. Address for one week J. M. B., No. 896 Broadway.

TO LET—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS, in suites and single, for family and gentlemen, in the splendid residence, No. 30 Union-square; terms reasonable for the season; board on European plan if desired; also a fine stable.
CHAS. PLINTA.

A FRONT AND BACK ROOM AND HALL bed-rooms, second floor, communicating, to let, together or separately, with board; ample closets, hot and cold water; good reference required. At No. 187 West 24th-st.

A FRENCH YOUNG LADY WHO IS teaching in a school is desirous of procuring a home for the Winter, where instruction in the French or German or Spanish language would be taken in exchange for board. Address A. A., Station G.

A YOUNG MAN DESIRES BOARD IN A Protestant Episcopal family where there are few or not any boarders; terms between $6 and $7 per week. Address G., Box No. 145 *Times* Office. West side preferred; not above 14th-st.

TO LET—TO ONE OR TWO GENTLEMEN, A neatly furnished front room, in a pleasant and convenient location, on the west side of town, with or without board; terms moderate; private family; no boarders. A note addressed J. W., Box No. 129 *Times* Office, will receive immediate attention.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET TWO small rooms on fourth floor of English basement house to a family or to gentlemen, together or separate; a good plain table; price very reasonable. Apply at No. 215 West 30th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

AT NO. 21 GREAT JONES-ST.—IN A first-class house and desirable neighborhood, handsome parlor and bedroom, fine new carpet, table d'hote at 6 o'clock, breakfast a la carte; private dinners for families in the best French style, at moderate prices.

A PLEASANT RETREAT.—FIRST-CLASS rooms, with hygienic board, can be secured at the Turkish Bath Establishment, No. 63 Columbia-st., Brooklyn Heights, N. Y., three minutes' walk from Fulton Ferry.

A LARGE, WELL-FURNISHED BED-room to let, with board, in a small family, to a gentleman and wife or single gentlemen; references exchanged. Apply No. 57 East 11th-st., next to St. Mark's Church.

$7 PER WEEK AND UPWARD FOR board, with single room, at Dupont House, Hudson-st., opposite St. John's Park; gentlemen rooming together suited reasonably; watchman all night.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, A front room, with board; unexceptionable references required and given. Address Box No. 258 Post-office, stating terms and location.

A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED DOUBLE parlor, with bedrooms, to let, with superior private table, or without meals. Highest references required. No. 19 West 16th-st.

WANTED—BY TWO SMALL FAMILIES IN THE neighborhood of Communipaw, either comfortable board for the Winter, or a neat house furnished or unfurnished. Address Box No. 3,958 New-York Post-office.

A LADY FRENCH TEACHER WISHES to get a room in a respectable private family in exchange for French lessons. Good reference given. Address B., Madison Post-office.

AT NO. 329 WEST 33D-ST. THREE OR four very fine rooms can be obtained, with private table; will accommodate from six to twelve with good board; family small.

WALL HOUSE, WILLIAMSBURGH, OFFERS superior accommodations, with first-class table de hote for families during the Winter; 30 minutes of New-York City Hall. Terms moderate.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD, A front and back room, nicely furnished; all modern improvements, at No. 359 West 42d-st., convenient to six car routes.

A PRIVATE TABLE AND FOUR OR six rooms can be had up town by a family wishing to live exclusively and elegantly. Address RAY, Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS to let, with board or private table; locality excellent; family small at No. 220 (New No.,) East 13th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

LODGING ROOMS.—NEW-ENGLAND HOTEL, Bowery and Bayard-st. Two hundred light rooms, with gas, 50 cents per night, $3 to $4 per week, for gentlemen only.

A VERY ELEGANTLY FURNISHED parlor floor to rent to first-class parties only, near Fifth-av. Hotel. Inquire of BRITTON & ELY, No. 10 Pine-st.

A VERY LARGE, HANDSOME ROOM, with or without board, may be had by a single gentleman, or a gentleman and wife, in a quiet family, at No. 28 University-place.

AT NO. 137 WEST 13TH-ST., A HANDSOME suite of rooms on the second floor front, with board; house first class; references given and required.

TWO ROOMS—ONE ON THE FOURTH, THE other on the first floor, can be had, with board, at No. 66 East 17th-st.

NO. 12 LAFAYETTE-PLACE, CORNER of 4th, one block from Broadway; furnished rooms with board. Reference exchanged.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET A pleasant room with board to a gentleman and wife. Apply at No. 331 West 32d-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

ELEGANT SUITES OF ROOMS AND single rooms to let, with board. No. 166 East 14th-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD FOR THE WINTER can be procured at an agreeable private residence in Ulster County by four adults; a single family preferred; liberal table, piano, library and other accommodations. Terms reasonable. Address, with reference, C. B. H., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

BOARD WANTED—IN ASTORIA, OR SOME place not further from the City, for a very small family of quiet habits; the gentleman a professional man. Apply, in person or by letter, to Mr. THATCHER, No. 23 Pine-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—TO RENT OR PURCHASE, WITH immediate possession, a three-story house, in a good neighborhood; if rented, will be leased for three years. Address G. W. K., Box No. 1,335 Post-office.

HOUSE WANTED—BETWEEN 4TH AND 30th sts., and 4th and 6th avs; rent from $100 to $200 per month; furnished or unfurnished. WM. CAMPBELL, No. 634 Broadway.

WANTED—A STORE FOR A WHOLESALE business; ground floor preferred. Address S., Box No. 107 *Times* Office.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S NEW AMERICAN MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
Just arrived, and now on exhibition at all hours, a
RARE COLLECTION OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS,
consisting of the following splendid specimens:
DWARF ELEPHANT, JENNY LIND, very small;
DOUBLE-HUMPED BACTRIAN CAMEL, only one in America in twenty-eight years;
ROYAL BENGAL TIGER, only one in the United States;
WHITE HIMMALAYAH MOUNTAIN BEAR, never before seen in this country;
SILVER-STRIPED HYENA, the only living specimen to be found in the United States. Also,
LIONS, TIGERS, LEOPARDS, BEARS, WOLVES, SACRED CATTLE, SOUTH AMERICAN TAPIR, DEER, PELICANS, BLACK SWANS, WHITE PEACOCKS, ASIATIC NYLGHAU, JAPANESE MASKIN SWAN, THIBET BEAR, MONKEYS, GOLD AND SILVER PHEASANTS, SPANISH MACAWS, and over TWO HUNDRED AUSTRALIAN BIRDS, ALL LIVING.
EVERY AFTERNOON AT 2; EVENING AT 7¾,
THE BRILLIANTLY SUCCESSFUL SPECTACULAR DRAMA,
THE SEA OF ICE.
NEW SCENERY, COSTUMES AND EFFECTS.
Also, on exhibition at all hours,
COLLECTION OF THE LATE GORDON CUMMING.
MAMMOTH FAT MAN, WEIGHING 615 POUNDS.
Miss ANNA SWAN, Giantess, over 8 feet high.
THREE DWARFS, GLASSBLOWERS, CIRCASSIAN GIRL.
NATIONAL BRONZE PORTRAIT GALLERY.
125 PORTRAITS OF N. A. INDIAN CHIEFS.
Cosmoramas, Learned Seal, Happy Family, Grand Aquaria, Wax Figures, and 200,000 other Curiosities.
Admission, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Proprietor and Manager.....Mr. LESTER WALLACK.
THIS (Thursday) EVENING, Nov. 1,
will be presented,
THE NEW COMEDY,
THE LAST AND GREATEST NOVELTY,
received on every representation by
LARGE AND ENTHUSIASTIC AUDIENCES,
By H. J. Byron, entitled,
£100,000,
with new scenery, costumes, appointments and excellent cast of characters.
FRIDAY, Nov. 2—THE FAVORITE OF FORTUNE.
SATURDAY, Nov. 3—£100,000.
The success of the present plays having caused a postponement of the occasional representations of the
OLD STANDARD COMEDIES,
as desired by numerous applications at the Box Office, Mr. Wallack respectfully announces that he will present on
MONDAY EVENING, NOV. 5,
Sheridan's excellent Comedy, (which is now in preparation,) entitled
THE RIVALS,
The first of the Series. To be followed by an early production of the second, being Cibber's Comedy of
THE DOUBLE GALLANT.
Both given with all the completeness of scenery, appointments and distribution of characters that distinguishes this establishment, and alternating with the present attractions, as follows, thus presenting the visitors to this theatre with
CONSTANT NOVELTY AND VARIETY:
MONDAY, Nov. 5—THE RIVALS.
TUESDAY, Nov. 6—£100,000.
WEDNESDAY, Nov. 7—FAVORITE OF FORTUNE.
THURSDAY, Nov. 8—FAST FAMILY.
NOTE.—Notice will be given of the first appearance of Mr. J. W. WALLACK and other members of the company not included in the present performances.
The box office open daily from 8 A. M. till 4 P. M.
Doors open at 7¼; performance commences at 8 o'clock.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
LEONARD GROVER..........DIRECTOR
EVERY EVENING UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE,
BOUCICAULT'S ENTIRELY NEW DRAMA, THE
Long Strike
Reserve your seats from 9 until 4 P. M.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Managers..........Mark Smith and Lewis Baker
TO-NIGHT, AND EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK,
the comedy, in 3 acts, by H. J. Byron, author of £100,000, entitled
WAR TO THE KNIFE,
After which the popular burlesque entitled
LADY AUDLEY'S SECRET.
Will shortly be produced a dramatization of
GRIFFITH GAUNT,
which has been some time in preparation.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT..........Director.
MATINEES, WED. and SAT., AT 2½ O'CLOCK.
EVERY NIGHT AT 8.
ROBINSON,
STEEPLE CHASE RIDER.
DASHING HEROIC ACT.
M'LLE CARLOTTA DE BERG,
THE WORLD-RENOWNED EQUESTRIENNE.
JAMES E. COOKE
IN HIS PICTURES FROM PICKWICK.
THE SMALL PONIES,
THE SUPERB HORSES,
THE BOLD RIDERS.
THE MIRACULOUS GYMNASTS.
Concluding with the pantomime of the
SCULPTOR'S TRIUMPH.

STUDIO BUILDING, 10TH-ST.
Reopening of Mr. MOZIER'S exhibition of MARBLE STATUARY for eight days and evenings. Will positively close on THURSDAY, Nov. 8, when the statues will be sent to their owners and the group of "The Return of the Prodigal Son" offered for sale by Mr. Leeds, if not previously disposed of at private sale.
Open from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M.
Admission 25 cents.

STEINWAY HALL.
BATEMAN CONCERTS.
To save the public from the impositions of speculators,
GOOD SEATS
for the above concerts can always be obtained at the ticket office, in the Hall, the evenings on which they are announced to be given.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.
PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—Every lady uses them. In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, and at the same time safe and healthy. They are scientifically prepared of costly and rare extracts. The only reliable specific for ladies. They cannot fail in any case. Price $3 and $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Midwifery, Sole Agent and Proprietor for upward of twenty years. Office No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope.
Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine.

HASTEN TO DR. KENNEDY, NO. 195 Elm-st. He makes the greatest cures known. Thousands are saved by Dr. KENNEDY'S skillful and improved treatment.—Private diseases cured in the shortest possible time by Dr. KENNEDY, No. 195 Elm-st., New-York. Dr. KENNEDY, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor. Persons at a distance address Dr. G. KENNEDY, 195 Elm-st. Call or write.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

TO MARRIED LADIES.—MADAME RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery over 30 years, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all obstructions from whatever cause, with or without medicine, at one interview, or by mail. Her INFALLIBLE FRENCH MONTHLY PILLS, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, price $5, which are four degrees stronger, and can never fail, are safe and healthy. Office No. 64 West 34th-st., near 6th-av. Also sold at Druggist's, No. 152 Greenwich st., or sent by mail. Address Box 2,359 New-York Post-office.

THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION, by Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City.

RELIEF AT ONCE.—LADY INVALID, BE WISE IN TIME.—"Electricity is the only immediate emmenagogue," (monthly restorative,) without risk or danger. So says Prof. Thompson, of the London University. Applied and relief guaranteed by Dr. and Mme. DUBOIS, No. 38 3d-av., near 10th-st., New-York. Beware of poisons, drugs and operations. Send stamp for ladies' private circulars. Board provided.

MARRIAGE AND CELIBACY.—AN ESSAY of Warning and Instruction for Young Men. Also, Diseases and Abuses which prematurely Prostrate the Vital Powers, with sure means of relief. Sent free of charge, in sealed letter envelopes. Address Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Penn.

SURGICAL HOSPITAL FOR THE TREATment of stricture, varicocele, hemorrhoids, fistula, and the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera, under the exclusive control of EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., Editor of the *Scalpel*. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings, at Doctor's residence, No. 42 5th-av.

DR. LARMONT, NO. 173 BROADWAY.—Treatment from 10 to 5. "Medical Adviser and Marriage Guides," on his special treatment of local, constitutional, nervous diseases, stricture, fistula, piles, &c., $1 50. E. WARNER, Publisher, No. 1 Vesey-st.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS, for both married and single ladies, are the very best thing known, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause. Expressly for obstinate cases. Dr. POWERS, No. 195 Elm-st.

LADIES' BENEFACTOR, GREAT FEMALE REGULATOR.—Dr. Powers Periodical Drops: best thing known; a cure at one trial. Office, No. 195 Elm-st.

A CURE AT ONE INTERVIEW FOR married ladies, by Dr. POWERS. Office, No. 195 Elm-st.; his Periodical Drops guaranteed effectual.

A.—YOUTHFUL VIGOR AND MANHOOD regained—use Dr. POWER'S ELIXIR, especially all contemplating marriage. Office No. 195 Elm-st.

LADIES CAN ALWAYS RELY ON DR. POWERS' Unfailing French Periodical Drops and Pills; one interview sufficient. Office, No. 195 Elm-st.

MANY THOUSANDS ARE RUINED BEYOND REDEMPTION in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER sooner or later. He can cure the worst cases of secret disease in a shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. Skeptics and doubters will please call and read hundreds of reliable certificates of cures made within the last thirty years of almost hopeless cases, that had had the benefit of dozens of our most eminent physicians and surgeons. Dr. Hunter is in constant attendance from 8 in the morning till 9 night, at his old office, No 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate, and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures private diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. $2 per vial. Book, 50 pages, gratis, on nervous debility, causes of impotency, marasmus, &c

AMUSEMENTS.

WINTER GARDEN. TO-NIGHT at 8.
W. STUART..........Manager.
THIRD WEEK OF
MRS. D. P. BOWERS' GREAT TRIUMPH.
LAST THREE NIGHTS,
LAST THREE NIGHTS,
LAST THREE NIGHTS,
Of John Brougham's exciting drama,
LADY AUDLEY'S SECRET,
In which Mrs. D. P. Bowers has now appeared
SIXTEEN CONSECUTIVE NIGHTS,
Before vast and enthusiastic audiences—supported by
MR. J. C. McCOLLUM AND A FINE CAST.
In her renowned and
STRANGELY ATTRACTIVE PERSONATION
of Lady Audley, the subtle power and intense passion of which are
THE TALK OF THE TOWN.
LAST NIGHTS of John Brougham's exciting drama,
LADY AUDLEY'S SECRET.
LADY AUDLEY..........Mrs. D. P. BOWERS
ROBERT AUDLEY..........Mr. J. C. McCOLLUM
MONDAY, 5th November, a new and brilliant comedy will be presented for the first time, entitled
DIANA, OR LOVE'S MASQUERADE.
Remember, last nights of LADY AUDLEY.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
GAZZANIGA'S MUSICALE GRAND MATINEES,
POSTPONED TO THURSDAY, NOV. 1,
The public are respectfully informed that the
FIRST GRAND MATINEE
of the celebrated prima donna,
Mme. MARIETTA GAZZANIGA,
will take place
THIS DAY, Nov. 1, at 2 P. M.,
assisted by the following artists:
Miss ADELAIDE PHILLIPS,
The renowned American Contralto;
Signor ANASTASI,
The favorite Tenor;
Herr MOLLENHAUER,
The popular Violoncellist.
Musical Conductor..........Mr. G. W. COLBY
THURSDAY, Nov. 8—SECOND MATINEE.
Admission to all parts of the house, $1.
No secured seats. Tickets for sale at the theatre, and the principal music-stores and hotels.
Doors open at 1¼; commence at 2.
The Chickering Pianos are used at these Concerts.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
TO MANAGERS OF THEATRES.
Managers desirous of producing Watts Phillip's romantic drama, entitled "THE HUGUENOT CAPTAIN," now being played in London with immense success, together with the comedies of "The Fast Family," and "£100,000," from the correct London copies, can ascertain terms by applying to Mr. J. LESTER WALLACK, Wallack's Theatre, who has purchased the sole right for the production of the above plays in the United States.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Lessee and Manager..........WM. WHEATLEY
Doors open at 7. Commence at 7¾.
THIS ESTABLISHMENT DOES NOT ADVERTISE IN THE NEW-YORK HERALD.
EVERY NIGHT and SATURDAY AFTERNOON,
UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS OF
THE BLACK CROOK,
Introducing Jarrett & Palmer's
GREAT PARISIENNE BALLET TROUPE,
together with
SILVER CASCADE
AND THE GRAND TRANSFORMATION-SCENE.
Seats can be secured six days in advance.
GRAND MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY,
COMMENCING AT 1 O'CLOCK,
on which occasion the prices will be
ONE DOLLAR
to all parts of the house.
No extra charge for reserved seats, which can be secured any day during the week.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
Sole Proprietor..........Mr. J. W. LINGARD.
A NEW DRAMA.
First nights of the entirely new drama, by J. F. Poole, Esq., entitled
CAPTAIN HERON,
THE HIGHWAYMAN OF EPPING FOREST.
New and splendid effects.
Also, the drama of
THE FIRE RAISER.
The great drama of
THE LONG STRIKE
is in active preparation.

GERMAN STADT THEATRE,
NOS. 45 AND 47 BOWERY.
Mr. BOGUMIL DAWISON'S last week in New-York.
Last appearance but two of BOGUMIL DAWISON.
THIS (Thursday) EVENING, Nov. 1, will be presented, for the benefit of Mr. BOGUMIL DAWISON, Shakespeare's tragedy of RICHARD III.
Mr. BOGUMIL DAWISON in his great character of RICHARD III.,
supported by a powerful cast.
SATURDAY, Nov. 3, last appearance but one of Mr. BOGUMIL DAWISON as HEINRICH, THE GERMAN POET, in LORBEERBAUM UND BETTELSTAB, (Laurel Tree and Beggar's Staff.)

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.
MISS FANNY HERRING. MR. G. L. FOX.
THE BRILLIANT COMPANY.
THE DOGS LAFAYETTE AND THUNDER.
FOREST OF BONDY;
Or, the Dog of Montarges.
Pantomime LES DEUX FUGITIFS.
FRIDAY—Benefit of JACOB BOYCE.
An old militia veteran of 50 years.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS,
No. 720 BROADWAY.

PRONOUNCED	The Great Leon.	IL BACIO.
BY THE	Edwin Kelly.	LITTLE BAREFOOT.
PUBLIC AND	George Christy.	LOLLY POP.
PRESS	John Allen.	SHE IS SO SWEET.
UNRIVALED.	Dick Sands.	CHAMPION CLOG.
CROWDED	John F. Oberist.	SWISS WARBLER.
HOUSES.	Domestic Bliss.	SCREAMING JOKES.

MRS. LADY OR-DER-LY'S SE-CRET!

BUDWORTH'S MINSTRELS!
5TH-AV. OPERA HOUSE, Nos. 2 and 4 West 24th-st., adjoining 5th-av. Hotel.
TREMENDOUS HOUSES. BRILLIANT SUCCESS of the GREAT ETHIOPIAN SPECTACLE, ST. GEORGE AND YE DRAGON. Also, ROLLIN HOWARD every evening. MATINEE ON SATURDAY at 2 o'clock P. M.

DODWORTH HALL, NO. 806 BROADWAY
INTENSE EXCITEMENT—EVERY NIGHT.
THE
Basket Trick. HARTZ'S Wondrous Head
Growth of Flowers, 50TH And other Miracles,
Every Night, Performance. Every Night.
Tickets 50 cents; reserved chairs, $1. For sale at the Hall from 8 A. M. till 1 P. M. Doors open at 7¼. Commence at 8. SATURDAY MATINEE at 2.
A MYSTERY SHORTLY.

NEW-YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY.—Just arrived from Jefferson College, Philadelphia, the head and right arm of Probst, the murderer of the Deering family. Renewed attractions. In addition to the magnificent collection of Curiosities in Anatomy and Natural History, there will be lectures at 2½ and 8 P.M. upon the Microscope, with splendid illustrations, in all departments of science and art. Open from 8 A. M. until 10 P. M. No. 618 Broadway.

THEATRE TICKET OFFICE.
Reserved seats for all first-class Theatres, Concerts, &c., can always be obtained at the
THEATRE TICKET OFFICE,
Nos. 112 and 114 BROADWAY.

NIBLOS.
BLACK CROOK.
Choice seats for every evening at ticket office, No. 575 Broadway, room No. 1.

MUSICAL.

AT EDWARD MOLLENHAUER'S
MUSICAL CONSERVATORY,
IN SCHUBERT'S BUILDING, No. 820 BROADWAY.
MUSICAL INSTRUCTIONS FOR $10 PER TERM.
The services of the distinguished theorist F. L. RITTER have been secured for the Conservatory. Pupils desiring to study harmony will do well to apply immediately. Signor GIUSEPPE TAMARO, of the Italian Opera, has also been engaged to give instructions in singing, thus offering advantages to students of vocal music not to be found anywhere.

KINDT & MANZ
MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS,
having removed to their new and spacious warerooms, No. 865 Broadway, between 17th and 18th sts., New-York, would respectfully ask the attention of those wishing to purchase pianos to their improved and superior instruments. These are all manufactured under their personal supervision, and from their great experience and close attention, they are enabled to guarantee them unsurpassed by any in brilliancy, delicacy and compass of tone, combined with a superiority of workmanship, which insures the greatest possible durability.
All of them are constructed with the Agraffe arrangement, and each instrument will be warranted for five years.

THE HORACE WATERS
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS,
MELODEONS AND CABINET ORGANS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL—To let, and rent allowed, if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same. Second-hand pianos at bargains, from $60 to $225. Factory and Warerooms No. 481 Broadway. Cash paid for second-hand pianos. Pianos tuned and repaired. New 7-octave pianos for $275 and upward. Piano stools and covers. HORACE WATERS.

MASON & HAMLIN, MANUFACTURERS of CABINET ORGANS, No. 596 Broadway, New-York, offer the largest assortment of reed instruments in the City. In plain cases, at $75 to $600 each; elegant cases, $130 to $1,000. Second-hand organs and melodeons at low prices.
M. & H. have been awarded FIFTY-FIVE GOLD or SILVER MEDALS, or OTHER HIGHEST PREMIUMS, within a few years.

UNITED PIANO-FORTE MAKERS,
No. 84 Walker-st., New-York.
Our company being composed entirely of superior workmen, we are enabled to produce a more perfect Piano-forte than any other house.
Every instrument guaranteed for five years.

PIANO-FORTES, MELODEONS AND cabinet organs for rent or for sale, at low prices, for cash or on installments. S. T. GORDON, No. 706 Broadway, near 4th-st.

A 7-OCT, HALLET, DAVIS & CO. PIANO, nearly new, and one by Chickering, in good order, will be sold very low by A. P. HIGGINS, No. 767 Broadway.

J. G. DAVIS & CO., AGENTS FOR THE Harmonic Piano, No. 35 Prince-st., near Broadway.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S
DANCING ACADEMY,
No. 212 5th-av., New-York.
Classes on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, and on SATURDAY mornings.
Evening class for gentlemen TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS. For terms, &c., send for a circular.

F. DODWORTH'S
DANCING ACADEMIES, BROOKLYN.
Sawyer's Room, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS.
Cumberland-st., WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.
Evening class for gentlemen at Sawyer's Room, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS. A SATURDAY morning class will be formed at Sawyer's Rooms, commencing Nov. 2. Hours 10½ to 12½. Please send for circular.

C. H. RIVERS,
BROOKLYN DANCING ACADEMY,
No. 33 Schermerhorn-st., corner Court-st. Classes for beginners are now forming. All the fashionable dances are taught in one quarter. Send for a circular.

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY now open for the reception of pupils at his new and elegant Hall,
No. 82 5th-av., corner of 14th-st.
Ladies' Class, Wednesdays and Saturdays, 2 to 4 P. M.
Misses and Masters, Wednesdays and Saturdays, 4 to 6 P. M.
Gentlemen, Tuesday and Friday evenings, at 8 o'clock.
Private lessons at hours not engaged with classes.
Circulars at Wm. A. Pond & Co.'s, No. 547 Broadway, and at the Academy.

VALENTINES.

THE NEW-YORK UNION VALENTINE COMPANY have an immense stock of valentines on exhibition (to the trade) at their salesrooms, Nos. 134 and 136 William-st., New-York.

THE ELECTION.

Full Lists of Candidates as far as Prepared on Congressional, State and County Tickets.

In view of the mistakes made in the publication of party tickets by the partisan Press here and elsewhere, our readers will find it to their advantage to preserve the following correct list of candidates, so far as made, for the National, State and local tickets:

FOR CONGRESS.

Dist.	Republican.	Democratic.
1	William H. Gleason.	Stephen Tabor.
2	James A. Van Brunt.	{Demas Barnes. {Bernard Hughes.
3	{Sim. B. Chittenden. {Sim. B. Chittenden.	{John D. Hunter. {William E. Robinson.
4	Horace Greeley.	{John Fox. {John Y. Savage. {Michael W. Burns.
5	Eneas Elliott.	{Nelson Taylor. {John Morrissey.
6	{Thomas E. Stewart. {Charles S. Spencer.	Thomas E. Stewart.
7	Geo. F. Steinbrenner.	J. Winthrop Chanler.
8	{Le Grand B. Cannon. {Mrs. E. Cady Stanton.	James Brooks.
9	William A. Darling.	Fernando Wood.
10	William H. Robertson.	William Radford.
11	Charles H. Van Wyck.	Isaac Anderson.
12	John H. Ketchum.	Jasper P. Colher.
13	Thomas Cornell.	Joseph H. Tuthill.
14	Joseph H. Ramsey.	John V. L. Pruyn.
15	John A. Griswold.	N. B. Millman.
16	Orange Ferris.	George V. Hoyle.
17	Calvin T. Hubburd.	Darius W. Lawrence.
18	James M. Marvin.	Thomas R. Horton.
19	William C. Fields.	Stephen C. Johnson.
20	Addison H. Laflin.	Edward S. Lansing.
21	Roscoe Conkling.	Palmer V. Kellogg.
22	John C. Churchill.	Albertus Perry.
23	Dennis McCarthy.	William C. Ruger.
24	Theodore M. Pomeroy.	George Humphrey.
25	William H. Kelsey.	H. O. Cheesboro.
26	William S. Lincoln.	Henry McCormick.
27	Hamilton Ward.	John G. Collins.
28	Roswell Hart.	Lewis Selye.
29	Burt Van Horn.	H. L. Comstock.
30	A. W. Clapp.	James M. Humphrey.
31	Henry Van Aernam.	Hanson A. Risley.

STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR.

Republican.	Democratic.
Reuben E. Fenton.	John T. Hoffman.

FOR LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.

Stewart L. Woodford.	Robert H. Pruyn.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER.

Stephen S. Hoyt.	William W. Wright.

FOR STATE PRISON INSPECTOR.

John Hammond.	Frank B. Gallagher.

STATE SENATE.

District.	Republican.	Democratic.
Twenty-seventh	John J. Hicks.	John E. Melford.

FOR ASSEMBLY.

Albany County.

Dist.	Republican.	Democratic.
1	Hugh Conger	William S. Snyder.
2	S. V. Fredericks	John S. Reilly.
3	C. B. Cochran	Alexander Robertson.
4	Oscar Potter	James F. Phelps.

Allegany County.

1..C. M. Crandal..........

Broome County.

1..J. Van Valkenburgh....

Cattaraugus County.

1.. Wm. P. Angell.
2.. Lemuel S. Jenks.

Cayuga County.

1..H. A. Lockwood........
2..John L. Parker..........

Chautauqua County.

1..Joseph B. Fay..........William Green.
2..Orison Stiles..........Thomas W. Bristol.

Chemung County.

1..George M. Buck..........E. L. Patrick.

Chenango County.

1..Frederic T. Julian......V. C. Emerson.

Clinton County.

1..Andrew Williams..........Smith M. Weed.

Columbia County.

1..S. H. Wendover........J. W. Van Valkenburgh.

Cortland County.

1..Horatio Ballard..........

Delaware County.

1..Joshua Smith..........S. J. Fraser.
2..George C. Gibbs..........F. R. Gilbert.

Dutchess County.

1..Augustus A. Brush.......
2..M. D. Wilbee..........

Erie County.

1..John Powers..........C. W. Hinson.
2..James S. Lyon..........William Williams.
3..R. L. Burrows..........Fred. Gridley.
4..C. Schevinger..........Alpheus Prince.
5..Joseph H. Plumb..........Robert C. Titus.

Essex County.

1..P. E. Havens..........

Fulton and Hamilton Counties.

1..Joseph Covell..........J. H. Brownell.

Genesee County.

1..H. F. Tarbot..........Oswald Bond.

Herkimer County.

1..S. M. Richmond..........Lewis McCready.

Jefferson County.

1..L. J. Bigelow..........
2..A. D. Shaw..........

Kings County.

1..Thomas Hughes..........Patrick Burns.
2..Theodore Hinsdale..........C. O. Belden.
3..Charles Condit..........P. Keady.
4..W. S. Hornfager..........Stephen Haynes.
5..Frederick T. Parsons......Caleb Buckley.
6..John S. Allen..........John Maher.
7..Ira Buckman, Jr..........
8..John Oakey..........A. M. Hallett.
9..H. D. Vanderveer..........John C. Jacobs.

Lewis County.

1..H. A. Phillips..........L. C. Davenport.

Livingston County.

1..Jacob A. Mead..........Judge Hardee.

Madison County.

1..Benjamin F. Bruce.......

Monroe County.

1.. James Lord.
2..Abner J. Wood..........James H. Warren.

Montgomery County.

1.. Isaac S. Frost.

NEW-YORK COUNTY.

First District—Michael J. Cowen, Radical Republican; Col. Michael Murphy, Tammany; Michael Doran, Mozart.

Second District—George Ross, Radical Republican; Constantine Donaho, Tammany and McKeon; F. P. Ryan, Democratic Unionist.

Third District—William O'Brien, Republican; John Haynes, Tammany; Daniel O'Reilly, Mozart; W. H. Ballard, McKeon; James Costello, Democratic Unionist.

Fourth District—John Galvin, Tammany and Mozart; John T. Blair, Democratic Unionist.

Fifth District—Charles Blauvelt, Tammany and McKeon; John Folan, Mozart; C. T. Doremus, Democratic Unionist.

Sixth District—Hugh Nesbitt, Radical Republican; Jacob Siebacher, Tammany; John A. Sigerson, Mozart, McKeon and Democratic Unionist.

Seventh District—Frank A. Ransom, Republican and Tammany; Edward Mitchell, Radical Republican; L. M. Van Wart, Mozart; Henry Zeimer, Democratic Unionist.

Eighth District—Jacob Siebacher, Republican; Geo. W. Anderson, Radical Republican; James Reed, Tammany; James Reid, McKeon; C. T. Polhamus, Democratic Unionist.

Ninth District—Norman Stratton, Republican and Radical Republican; Henry Rogers, Tammany and Mozart; Dr. Van Antwerp, McKeon.

Tenth District—Harvey H. Woods, Republican and Radical Republican; John Dimond, Tammany; Owen Murphy, Democratic Unionist.

Eleventh District—John V. Gridley, Radical Republican; N. Hill Fowler, Tammany and Mozart.

Twelfth District—Thomas T. Sutliffe, Republican and Radical Republican; Henry Woltman, Tammany; Patrick Daly, Mozart.

Thirteenth District—Benjamin C. Wandell, Radical Republican; Bernard Creegan, Tammany and Democratic Unionist; Edward Berrian, Mozart.

Fourteenth District—Thomas J. Creamer, Tammany.

Fifteenth District—Francis M. Curry, Radical Republican; Alexander Freer, Tammany; Joseph Blumenthal, Mozart; D. S. Stern, McKeon; E. McMullen, Democratic Unionist.

Sixteenth District—William Atkinson, Republican; Henry Beeney, Radical Republican; James Irving, Tammany; M. N. Salmon, Mozart and McKeon; Michael Salmon, Democratic Unionist.

Seventeenth District—Wilson Berryman, Radical Republican; Alexander Ward, Tammany and McKeon; George W. Plunkett, Democratic Unionist.

Eighteenth District—William H. Badger, Republican; George F. Noyes, Radical Republican; Leander Buck, Tammany, Mozart and Democratic Unionist.

Nineteenth District—Milner Emly, Radical Republican; John E. Devlin, Tammany; Thomas O'Callahan, Mozart; Thomas O'Callaghan, McKeon.

Twentieth District—Adolphus Levinger, Radical Republican; Patrick Russell, Tammany and Mozart; F. McElroy, Mozart and Democratic Unionist.

Twenty-first District—William H. DeCamp, Radical Republican; Henry W. Genet, Tammany, Mozart and Democratic Unionist.

COUNTY TICKETS.

RECORDER.

Republican.	Democratic.
John Sedgwick.	John K. Hackett.

SURROGATE.

A. W. Bradford.	Gideon J. Tucker.

REGISTER.

Charles G. Halpine.	John McCove. Charles G. Halpine.

SUPERVISOR.

Alexander Shaler. Joseph B. Taylor.	G. N. Hermann.

CORONER.

Louis G. Naumann.	William Schirmer.

Important Registry Notice.

The following notice has been sent to every house in the Seventeenth District of this City:

REPUBLICAN UNION HEADQUARTERS,
SEVENTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT,
NEW-YORK, October, 1866.

SIR: Your attention is called to the fact that if you have not personally appeared and been registered within this present month of October, you cannot vote at the next election, unless you appear at the place of registry for your election district in person, and have your name registered on Friday or Saturday, Nov. 2 and 3, from 8 o'clock A. M. to 9 o'clock P. M.

We beg your prompt attention to this essential matter. Not a vote must be lost through apathy or neglect on our part. The enemy are making every effort to carry the State of New-York, and can only succeed by Union men neglecting their plain duty.

Remember that your name being on last year's Registry list will not help you. An elector cannot swear in his vote this year. His name must be enrolled, or he cannot vote.

Republican Meeting in the Seventh Congressional District.

The Radical Republicans of the Seventh Congressional District held a meeting last evening at Germania Assembly Rooms, Nos. 295 and 297 Bowery. The meeting numbered about 500 persons, and was called to order at 8 P. M.

Mr. ROBERT CROWE was elected President. Messrs. R. FITZPATRICK, JAS. CARNEY, THOS. MULLER, PHIL. MCDERMOTT and JAMES MCCARTHY were elected Vice-Presidents. Capt. JNO. DRISCOLL was elected Secretary.

Mr. CROWE, in taking the chair, made an eloquent address, reviewing the career of President JOHNSON since 1860. Referring to the civil war, he asked why was the sacrifice of life and wealth made? The whites and blacks put in the field numbered 2,802,000. The number of those who were killed was 408,877, beside a murdered President and the destruction of life and property recently in New-Orleans and Memphis. All this sacrifice was made to maintain true Democracy. That principle, however, had been substituted for the "one-man power," as represented by ANDREW JOHNSON. The speaker then referred to the trials in Canada, in which the President had declined to give counsel to foreigners who were arraigned as Fenians.

Mr. GEO. F. STEINBRENNER, the Congressional candidate, then made a stirring speech, saying he was a working man, and that nine-tenths of the people of the Seventh District belonged to the laboring class. If elected he would pledge himself that he would earnestly engage all his time to see that the taxes were properly levied, and the working-classes were properly protected. In regard to the labor question—the labor-saving machines as opposed to the interests of the laborer—they would find him faithful to their interests. He concluded by urging the meeting to rally around the polls next Tuesday.

The Chairman then eulogized the next speaker as being the equal in valor to his namesake, MAHON of France—Gen. JOHN. W. MAHON, of Massachusetts. Gen. MAHON said that although he had fought for the Union and voted for MCCLELLAN, yet he could no longer fight for that party, which was now represented by such men as VALLANDIGHAM, WOOD & Co. He reviewed part of the Constitutional Amendment in glowing terms. He believed they could no longer trust the men who had plunged the country in war, if they did not have guarantees. He feared no renewal of strife, and exhorted all present to come forward on election day and vote.

Mr. GEORGE F. LANGBEIN and Capt. MCGUIRE then followed in a few short remarks, when the meeting dispersed.

Enthusiastic Meeting in the Ninth Congressional District—Ratification of the Nomination of Wm. A. Darling.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of the voters of the Ninth Congressional District was held last evening at the Terrace Gardens, Third-avenue, to ratify by acclamation as their candidate and nominee for Congress HON. W. A. DARLING.

The Garden front was illuminated with many-colored lanterns, and the display of fireworks and the firing of big guns was of more than usual importance, and afforded illimitable amusement to the juvenile holders of outside tickets who thronged the gateway and the footpaths.

The meeting was organized at 8 o'clock, by which time a number of processions of clubs from the Wards had arrived with lanterns, banners, mottoes and music, and crowded the large Concert Hall to its utmost capacity.

A printed circular had been industriously handed round with the taking heading: "Fenians! Queen VICTORIA thanks President JOHNSON." The document goes on to say how much and how little gratitude Her Britannic Majesty owes the President of the United States, and with the premises established that VICTORIA is very much in his debt for saving Canada from Fenian ravage, arrives rapidly at the conclusion that:

A vote for HOFFMAN is praise for JOHNSON.

WILLIAM WEBB, Esq., being called to the chair, spoke eloquently of the claims of Hon. W. A. DARLING as contrasted with those of Hon. FERNANDO WOOD. The former, he said, had been tried and found faithful, the latter tried and found wanting. The Chairman then introduced HIRAM WALBRIDGE, Esq., who spoke in the most enthusiastic manner as to the qualifications of Mr. DARLING for Congress, characterizing him as faithful among the faithless, and unseduced among the corrupted. He said that he deplored this unhappy controversy between the President and Congress, but he believed that, by the people's votes at the coming election, it would be shown in whom the nation's confidence was invested.

At the conclusion of the speech of Gen. WALBRIDGE, enthusiastic cries were given for the "old man," which was intended as an endearing epithet for Mr. DARLING, who was received with tremendous cheering.

Mr. DARLING thanked his friends for their enthusiastic welcome, as in it he recognized that they were satisfied with his past labors and had confidence that his future work would be as faithful in their service, and at considerable length severely analyzed the character and conduct of FERNANDO WOOD as shown not only in his past history but in his conduct in the present campaign. Mr. DARLING, in his dissection of his competitor, was frequently interrupted by cries of "He must take a back seat;" "FERNANDO's not our Darling," &c., &c. Having answered amid tumultuous cheers the slanders which were said to have been circulated against him through the district, Mr. DARLING concluded a most earnest, eloquent address by asking leave to give way to the speakers who were ready shotted with most eloquent things for their ears.

The following resolutions were then read:

Whereas, We are called upon to choose between WILLIAM A. DARLING and FERNANDO WOOD for Congress; and the latter claims to be the workingman's friend and asserts that his competitor is not, therefore

Resolved, That in Mr. WOOD's proposal, while Mayor of New-York in January, 1861, for the City to secede from the State and the Union, and in his dispatch about the same time to ROBERT TOOMBS, of Georgia, who denounced to him the seizure by our Police of firearms on their way to Georgia for the service of the rebellion, wherein he lamented his want of power to release them, we see the deepest hostility to the workingman, whose prosperity is secured by the national character of his citizenship, and whose character is exalted over the world because he is an American citizen; and further

Resolved, That in Mr. WOOD's pursuit of office no sign has ever appeared of any other than a selfish object, while the offices farmed with extortionate profits have borne heavily upon the workingmen, from whom chiefly that extortion has been made; while his proposed desire to look after our national resources and provide for the payment of the national debt, would be better supported if even ordinary payments were made by him toward the national revenue by income tax, which payments have been utterly wanting in every year, but are of its existence, and then only reaching its lowest grade.

Resolved, That if ANDREW JOHNSON'S Philadelphia Convention thought FERNANDO WOOD too bad for admission even to that assemblage, it is monstrous to ask that he be sent to our National Congress, always honorable, by the people of this District.

Resolved, That in WILLIAM A. DARLING, we recognize a true American, always loyal, always devoted to the welfare of the country, a faithful friend of the workingman, because a projector and successful sustainer of enterprises by which thousands of them have been brought into honorable and remunerative employment, and a faithful representative in Congress, always sustaining those measures by which the safety and honor of the country were to be upheld. Above all—rejecting the advances of ANDREW JOHNSON to win him over to the treachery by which he has disgraced himself forever.

Speeches were then delivered by Messrs. SEWALL, BABCOCK and others, and the meeting closed with cheer after cheer for the party and for WM. A. DARLING.

Horace Greeley on the Issues of Our Great War.

Hon. HORACE GREELEY addressed an audience in Ninth-street Congregational Church, Williamsburgh, last evening, on "The Issues of Our Great War." The church was well filled by a highly intelligent audience, comprising many ladies. Mr. GREELEY spoke at considerable length, his remarks being received with evident satisfaction. He said: "We have had a great and terrible war, and it behooves us to apprehend what are the issues of that war. War is sent to nations to teach them truths they will not otherwise learn, as pestilence is sent upon us to teach us sanitary measures. War is a necessity for the settlement of great questions which will ever arise among people entertaining different ideas. Our forefathers thought that they had provided against wars in this country, but when a portion of our people repudiated the laws made for their guidance, war became necessary. One of the lessons of our war, I might say of all wars, is the peril of undue national expansion. Where do you find a nation which would not like to expand its boundaries? It seems to be an instinct with nations to expand. How wistfully some of us look across the border and think how nice the Province of Canada would round out our border. Others are looking covetously upon Cuba and Mexico. These covetous thoughts are fraught with the greatest national evil. Undue expansion is ruinous to nations. In proof of this look at the history of Rome, of Greece, and particularly of France. France has fought hundreds of great battles, all for the extension of her boundaries, yet with all the bloodshed brought about by these wars, and the expenditure of so much treasure, the boundaries of France are but little changed from what they were a hundred years ago. Had we been content with the country God had given us, we should not have been cursed with civil war. Had we been content to cultivate and fertilize and improve the land which was originally given us, we should have been spared many of the calamities which have befallen us. I hold that if we attempt to seize upon Mexico or Canada before we have brought our own people directly in contact with each other, we shall be cursed with new convulsions. We should devote our energies to the cultivation, civilization and Christianization of the land we have, and not seek further national expansion. In regard to sectional antipathies, I know that the Yankee and the Southron have not appreciated each other at their home valuation. Yankees have seen the Southron belted around with pistols, and talking loud and profanely, and thought him a swaggerer. On the other hand the Southron did not like the Yankee, because he said he was parsimonious and mean, talked through his nose and was tinctured with cowardice. These reciprocal criticisms—some just and others unjust—I doubt if they have made a particle of difference in the real feeling entertained each for the other. Their natures were entirely different, and the passage of criticisms and witticisms have done no harm. Whatever antipathy existed was deeper than words. Sectional antipathy was a farce so far, at least, as the North was concerned. I didn't like human slavery, but did I necessarily hate the country where it existed? I repudiate the idea that the people of any one section of this country hated the inhabitants of another section, simply because they were residents of such section. We hated and do hate certain things which we find in different sections, but not the section itself. The term sectional antipathy was a fraud. The most determined abolitionists we have ever had or who have ever written upon the subject were men or women of Southern birth and breeding. One of the most telling books on slavery was written by MRS. FANNY KEMBLE BUTLER, whose husband was a large slaveholder. Mr. HELPER was a North Carolinian, and I could mention other equally prominent writers of Southern birth. It is untrue that the North abolished Slavery because the climate was uncongenial. It was the moral sense of the community which was uncongenial. The public sentiment at the North would not consent to human bondage. Had it been otherwise, we should have found in our midst hundreds of people who would have found the system of Slavery exceedingly congenial to them. There was no sectional feeling against the South, but there was a moral sentiment of hostility to her institution of Slavery, there was an impending crisis between the two peoples which made war a necessity. There were those who thought that Slavery could be gradually weeded out, and proposed that laws should be enacted providing for the emancipation of the slaves after the lapse of a certain number of years. But the South would not consent to any plan. The fact is, Slavery was a partnership concern between the North and South, and whatever of reproach attached to it was shared equally by both partners. To be sure we held and worked the slaves at the South, but the profits, and they were not small, were realized by the North.

It was the attempted expansion of slave territory that precipitated war upon us. The acquisition by the slave power of Louisiana was a great gain to Slavery and a great wrong perpetrated upon the North. This was a great error—that State should have come to us free, and Slavery would then speedily have died. We tried to atone for this error when Missouri applied for admission to the Union, but we were unable to succeed. Slavery planted itself upon her soil, and said, "Get me out if you can." Texas was another instance of the evils of national expansion. That State was also acquired by the slave power, and militated against the North. This was felt by the North, and when Kansas and Nebraska applied to enter the Union, the Yankee felt that he had been overreached, and the struggle which occurred there was a necessity. The slaveholder held that as an American citizen he had a right to take his slaves into any territory over which the flag of his country waved. We did not object to his taking his slaves there if he chose, but we did object to his selling them after he got there. The speaker said that Mr. LINCOLN was elected by Southern contrivance for the express purpose of affording them an excuse for dissolving the Union. They had worked years for some excuse, and having worked up the Southern sentiment to the proper pitch, the leaders resolved that the election of Mr. LINCOLN should be the pretext for secession. Having so resolved, they worked to secure his election and succeeded. Then came secession. This was never popular at the South. The majority of the Southern people were dragooned into secession by the minority. We tried to avoid a civil war, and Kentucky proposed a Convention, but the South refused to submit to arbitration. They demanded all Southern States and some of the Western ones for Slavery. But this demand was resisted, and then the South declared for war—that is, the leaders did, but the majority of the people were not in favor of it. Concession on our part would have been the sapping of the foundations of Republican institutions. Then was the severest test of the purity of our people and our ideas. Had we yielded, I imagine that the people would have henceforth repudiated all elections as of no use, inasmuch as the South was permitted to govern, and we should have drifted into anarchy. The South having gained so much in the Territories would have gradually usurped the Northern States, and we should have had the whole country given up to slavery. From this fate the bravery of our soldiers and our people preserved us. The war then was directly a contest between Liberty and Slavery. The freedom of the slaves necessarily followed our success. The Emancipation Proclamation was but the proclaiming of an established fact. Slavery had struck at the life of the nation, and consequently was confiscated to the nation. I can regard the war only as God's method of ridding this country of Slavery.

Grand German Hoffman Meeting at Cooper Institute.

The German Hoffman Central Club last evening held a mass meeting in the Hall of the Union, which as far as numbers and enthusiasm are concerned was quite a success.

The different German Hoffman Clubs in the City paraded in full strength, accompanied by brass bands, and made quite a respectable appearance.

The hall of the Union, though not so crowded as last evening, was still quite well filled, and the earnestness shown by the speakers seemed to favorably impress the hearers. On the platform was the usual number of prominent politicians of German nativity, among whom there were but few Americans.

At 8 o'clock the meeting was called to order by P. J. JOACHIMSEN, Esq., who announced as Chairman OSWALD OTTENDORFER, Esq., of the *Staats Zeitung.*

Mr. OTTENDORFER, on taking his seat, expressed his satisfaction at seeing men of all parties united in the undertaking of elevating JOHN T. HOFFMAN into the Gubernatorial chair. Mr. HOFFMAN had been tested by the people of the Empire City, who had at all times found him an able, honest and liberal-minded public officer. For this reason he had been selected as candidate for the highest office, and it was a certainty that while he would occupy the Governorship he would administer the laws of the State without regard to party, in a manner which would satisfy all parties. His election would be the means of securing the downfall of radicalism and rescue the country from the new troubles they were heaping upon the land. The citizens of New-York City were called upon above all to give their votes to Mr. HOFFMAN, for they had ever found him true. The speaker then charged that the laws passed last Winter, and signed by Mr. FENTON, violated the rights of the adopted citizen, and placed his rights of franchise in jeopardy. These laws were calculated to force certain religious views upon people, which did not agree with them. All these laws were of great importance, and should be repealed. Thus the Germans, above all, should unite their efforts for the maintenance of their chartered rights, and by voting for Mr. HOFFMAN, put to flight the fanatics, and restore prosperity and happiness to the Empire State. [Applause.]

A long list of Vice-Presidents was read by Mr. REIFFERT, and the following resolutions offered by Mr. P. F. SMITH, and adopted:

Whereas, It is the duty of every citizen to exercise his right of franchise in a manner which will guarantee the preservation of the Union, the restoration of peace, the security of our rights and the advancement of our interests; and,

Whereas, The Radical Party which now rules in this State, by the voice of the prominent speakers and organs, endangers the peace of the country; and whereas the said party has enacted laws which were signed by Gov. FENTON, which restrict and impede the exercise of franchise and violate our personal rights as well as those of trade; be it therefore

Resolved, That without distinction of party we deem it our duty to support, by all lawful means, the candidates nominated at Albany for the State offices, in whose standard-bearer, JOHN T. HOFFMAN, we see a man who, by the true and conscientious administration of responsible offices in our midst, has given ample proof that he has the ability and energy to preserve public peace and order while at the head of the executive of our State, and to procure respect for the law; that he is a man in whose liberal views we have a guarantee that while he is at the head of affairs, the influence and power of the State cannot be prostituted for the furtherance of the narrow-minded plans of short-sighted fanatics.

Resolved, That we disclaim emphatically the calumnies of our opponents that we had been induced by small and egotistic motives to advocate intemperance and fraud at the ballot-box. We wish to see public peace and order preserved, the ballot-box protected, but we cannot see in certain laws enacted by the late Legislature and sanctioned by Gov. FENTON the means to attain those objects. These laws are rather calculated to force the religious views of one class upon the whole people—to render it impossible for the working men to enjoy certain harmless social pleasures which injure nobody, and to place the elective franchise of loyal adopted citizens at the mercy of a few Judges of Election, appointed at the pleasure of a few despotically inclined men. No phrases about liberty and equality can make good the loss of those high rights and privileges. It is, therefore, our duty for the preservation of our rights and privileges to oppose, with united efforts, all such attacks; and for this purpose we ask from the adopted citizens of German birth, without distinction of party, to use all their efforts to secure the triumph of the ticket headed by JOHN T. HOFFMAN.

Dr. J. A. FOERSCH was the first speaker. He trusted that the Germans of this City would vote for Mr. HOFFMAN, not as Democrats or Republicans, but as freemen of a great country. National issues had no bearing on the election of Mr. HOFFMAN, nor was the German element in arms against the Radicals, because of lager-beer or "schnapps," but from the desire of seeing their rights kept inviolate. If the machinations of the Radicals were not stopped now more stringent laws than even the "Blue Laws" might be looked for.

Dr. PHILIP MERKLE, who was the second speaker, claimed that Mr. HOFFMAN's election would forever silence the Radicals. He urged that the Registry Law was far worse than the Sunday Law, and trusted that its repeal might be caused by electing right men into the Legislature.

Mr. SAMUEL STERN, in a long address, urged that the Radicals were dangerous to every feeling of liberty, and after taking Gen. BUTLER to task for his advocacy of Radical principles, closed with a strong appeal for Mr. HOFFNAN and his ticket.

P. F. STEPPES, Esq., took the Radicals to task for the License and Sunday law, and urged united action of Democrats and Republicans in favoring HOFFMAN and PRUYN.

After a few remarks by ERNST VOGEL and Mr. FRENCH, an adjournment was had. Outside of the Hall there were three stands, from which the lesser lights addressed a numerous assembly.

The Loyal Veterans.

The Executive Committee of the Loyal Veterans of this City met last evening at No. 24 Cooper Institute. The Loyal Veterans originally numbered 250 members who had served in the late war, but its ramifications had been greatly extended. Gen. JOHN COCKRANE occupied the Chair, and Capt. CHARLES W. NELSON was Secretary. The Committee of Arrangements reported everything in readiness for the Friday evening Radical demonstration at Cooper Institute. There would be a torch-light procession, which would form on Canal-street, the right resting on the Bowery. The following speakers have stated they would make addresses: Gens. FREMONT, BURNSIDE, BANKS, DEVENS, of Massachusetts, Gen. SIGEL, Maj.-Gen. B. SMITH and Gen. SCHENCK.

Notices will be inserted in all the daily journals.

The Committee then adjourned.

Ninth Congressional District.

A very large number of the soldiers and sailors of the Twelfth, Nineteenth and Twenty-second Wards on yesterday evening accepted an invitation from the DARLING Boys in Blue, to attend at the corner of Forty-third-street and Broadway, for the purpose of securing the reëlection of WM. A. DARLING as member of Congress. They marched from thence in a body to Third-avenue, corner of Fifty-ninth-street, and were joined on the route by several other associations. Having concentrated at their destination, they were addressed in able and eloquent speeches by Mr. DARLING and Hon. HIRAM WALBRIDGE, and they retired to their homes determined to use every exertion for the Republican cause.

Second Assembly District Ratification Meeting.

A mass meeting of the Radical Republicans of the Second Assembly District was held at Gross' Garden, North William-street, last evening, to ratify the nomination of Hon. HORACE GREELEY for Congress. THEODORE C. WILLIAMS presided, and introduced as the first speaker Mr. F. J. LIPPITT, who addressed the meeting briefly upon the issues involved in the coming election. He spoke of the course of President JOHNSON in removing loyal men from office and putting rebel sympathizers in their places; and said that he had reversed the old Jacksonian motto: "To the victors belong the spoils;" and that the maxim now was "To the vanquished belong the spoils."

Mr. WILLIAMS was followed by Gen. HITE, of Kentucky, who made a most eloquent and effective speech contrasting the policy of the President with that advocated by Congress, and exhorting all who loved freedom and loyalty to vote the Republican ticket at the coming election.

One or two other speakers were then listened to and the meeting adjourned.

Fifteenth Assembly District.

A large and enthusiastic mass meeting, under the auspices of the Union Republican Association, was held last evening at Lincoln Hall, corner of Thirty-third-street and Eighth-avenue. THERON R. BUTLER, President of the District Association, occupied the chair.

Col. THOS. B. VAN BUREN, addressing the assembly, said that the civil war through which they had passed was the greatest that history has yet recorded, or is likely ever to record. Was that great struggle, in which the lives of three hundred thousand loyal men had been sacrificed, fought in vain? No; for although that war would never have broken out—although a shot would never have been fired at Fort Sumter but that the traitors of the South had promises from the Democrats of the North that they would be enabled, at least, to extend Slavery to the territories, to Mexico and the Southern countries, if not to the free States of the North. They had made a wrong calculation by overlooking the determination of the people of the North, not only to preserve the Union, but to establish liberty, justice and equality for all the inhabitants of the United States. Did they think that, after going triumphantly through that war, they were to be in the same position as before? According to all the rules of right and of history those who succeeded in establishing justice, liberty and legitimate government had the right to settle the conditions upon which permanent peace should be established. President JOHNSON's chief characteristic was opposition. He had always opposed everything throughout his life, and when he had nothing else to oppose he went in opposition to those who had placed him in power. He had commenced his political career by announcing himself the Moses of the colored race, and now he opposes them by encouraging their oppressors. In concluding his remarks Col. VAN BUREN reminded the meeting that their enemies of the South, after being beaten on the battle-field, had taken up keener and more insidious weapons; but if the Republicans attend to their duties and their interests, they would defeat them a second time at the ballot-box.

Col. LEGRAND B. CANNON, the Congressional candidate nominated for the Eighth District, was the next speaker. He said he was in favor of a common basis of civilization, and he required that the rebel debt should be so far repudiated that not even a memorial to Congress should ever be presented for its liquidation.

A VOICE—What are your opinions about the neutrality law?

COL. CANNON—I am free to confess that that law, as enforced, was feeble, undignified and wrong. And now I ask, what benefit has the Democratic party, with whom Irishmen are said to ally themselves, ever conferred on them? That party have prostituted noble and generous natures for their own base and selfish purposes, and they claim for themselves what they deny to others. I say to Irishmen, If you help us take care of liberty here, by Heavens, we will help you to attain it elsewhere. [Loud cheers.]

Hon. G. H. ANDREWS, of Otsego, having been introduced, said that the time for speaking had passed, and that the time for action had come. The conditions offered to the acceptance of the South were the fairest and most lenient ever offered by conquerors to a subjugated race. The Democrats claim to be a Union Party, but they were united in nothing save in their selfish efforts to obtain the spoils of office. When the Irishman had just asked Col. CANNON a question about the neutrality laws, he felt certain that it was nothing but a feeling of delicacy that prevented their worthy candidate for Congress from telling the gentleman the answer that would be given to the question by the ex-Know-Nothing JAMES BROOKS.

Mr. VAN RIPER, of New-Jersey, and Mr. M. CHANCE, of Ohio, also addressed the meeting in eloquent and argumentative speeches; and the assemblage separated cheering for union and liberty.

Republican Ratification Meeting.

A meeting will be held this evening at the hall in Broadway, near Sixty-fourth-street, to ratify the nomination of WM. A. DARLING for Congress, and CHAS. A. KITCHELL for Assembly. Gen. TREMAIN and Dr. SCHUELTZ will speak on the occasion.

Democratic Union County Convention.

This Convention met on Tuesday evening and nominated P. J. MCALEAR as a candidate for Supervisor in place of SMITH ELY, Jr., who declined to be a candidate for reëlection.

Radical Republican Nomination.

The Fifth Assembly District Convention met last night and nominated unanimously Capt. JOHN J. SHAW for Assembly.

Mass Meeting in Brooklyn.

A mass meeting will be held at the Academy of Music, Brooklyn, on Friday evening, under the auspices of the Central Union Club. Gen. BUTLER and Gov. CURTIN will speak on the occasion.

The Kings County Democracy.

Proceedings were taken by the Regular and National Democratic Committees, which met in secret session on Tuesday evening, with the view of uniting the party on certain candidates which might prove acceptable to all. There was considerable discussion, but ultimately an understanding was had that several candidates nominated by the Nationals should be indorsed in order to secure harmony. Another meeting is to be held at which definite arrangements will be perfected.

NEW-JERSEY.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—As one of the cars belonging to the Jersey City and Bergen Railroad was passing the toll-gate at Mill Creek, on Sunday night, an unknown man attempted to jump from the forward platform, when he fell beneath the wheel, which passed over both feet, nearly severing them, and three of his ribs were also crushed. He was conveyed to the New-York Hospital, where he has since died.

MARRIAGES, BIRTHS AND DEATHS.—The total number of marriages, births and deaths in Jersey City, for the last fiscal year, as just prepared and forwarded to the Secretary of State, is as follows: Marriages, 528; births, 1,408; deaths, 592.

THE REGISTRY LAW.—Voters in Hudson County should bear in mind that to-day (Thursday) is the only day remaining in which they can register their names.

Markets by Telegraph.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Oct. 31.

FLOUR very active and higher. WHEAT—Sales at $3 30 for White Canadian, $3 36 White Genesee, and $3 45 White Michigan. RYE quiet. OATS in good demand; 70c.@72c. for Western; 73c.@75c. for State. CORN active; sales, early, 60,000 bushels at $1 30@$1 31 afloat; $1 35 in store. BARLEY—Sales at $1 20@$1 21 for two-rowed, and $1 25 for four-rowed. PASSED FULTONVILLE—Five loads Barley, five wheat, three Flour, two Oats, 1 Corn. SHIPPED BY TOWS—Corn, 65,000 bushels; Wheat, 47,000; Barley, 166,000; Oats, 73,000; and Rye 14,000.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, Oct. 31—6 P. M.

FLOUR—No. 1 Spring at $12 50; Amber Winter at $14@$14 50; Western Spring at $12 25@$12 62½; sales 1,200 bbls. WHEAT—Sales 95,000 bushels at $2 28@$2 30 for Milwaukee ℔ sample; $2 35 for No. 2 Milwaukee Spring; $2 42½ for Green Bay Club; $2 33 for Racine Spring. CORN opened in the morning at $1 24; later sold at $1 23, closing heavy; sales 38,000 bushels. OATS—Sales 28,000 bushels Ohio at 64c.@65c. BARLEY—Sales 20,000 bushels, certificate, No. 2 Illinois, at $1 05. RYE firm at $1 30@$1 35. PEAS quiet. PORK at $33. LARD at 15½c.@16c. WHISKY nominal at $2 38. CANAL FREIGHTS dull; Wheat 20c., Corn 17c., Oats 11½c. RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,350 bbls.; Wheat, 4,252 bushels; Corn, 4,300 bushels; Oats, 34,625 bushels; Barley, 36,161 bushels; Peas, 22,574 bushels. CANAL EXPORTS—Flour, 50 bbls.; Wheat, 113,230 bushels; Corn, 103,840 bushels; Oats, 25,300 bushels; Barley, 53,200 bushels; Rye, 22,260 bushels. Receipts at Chicago, Milwaukee, Toledo, Detroit and Cleveland for the week ending Oct. 27: Flour, 172,850 bbls.; Wheat, 1,431,741 bushels; Corn, 595,824 bushels; Oats, 411,774 bushels; Barley, 191,584 bushels; Rye, 121,500 bushels. Shipments from Chicago, Milwaukee and Toledo same time—For Buffalo: Flour, 24,662 bbls.; Wheat, 390,287 bushels; Corn, 310,800 bushels; Oats, 203,650 bushels; Barley, 77,000 bushels. For Oswego—Flour, 4 bbls.; Wheat, 141,196 bushels. For Port Colborne—Wheat, 20,000 bushels; Corn, 26,700 bushels.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, Oct. 31.

FLOUR steady. WHEAT advanced 1c.@2c., closing firm at $2 21@$2 23 for No. 1, and $1 98@$2 06 for No. 2. CORN opened dull at 95c. for No. 1, but receded to 92c., and closed at 93½c.@99 for No. 1, and 92c. for No. 2. OATS declined 3c.@4c., closing quiet at 33½c.@34c. for No. 2. HIGHWINES nominal at $2 33, bonded. MESS PORK $28 for new, and $30@$30 50 for old. HOGS moderately active at $8 25@$8 62½ for good to choice. FREIGHTS active. RECEIPTS—18,000 bbls. Flour, 110,000 bushels Wheat, 37,000 bushels Corn, 40,600 bushels Oats, 4,100 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—9,000 bbls. Flour, 112,000 bushels Wheat, 67,000 bushels Corn, 67,000 bushels Oats.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, Oct. 31.

FLOUR and WHEAT firm. WHISKY firm; price unchanged. Firmer feeling in PROVISIONS. LARD, 13c. Old MESS PORK, $32; new, $28. GOLD, 145½.

MILWAUKEE, Wednesday, Oct. 31.

FLOUR active and advanced 50c. WHEAT irregular, at $2 20 for No. 1 and $2 06@$2 08 for No. 2. RECEIPTS—3,700 bbls. Flour, 81,000 bushels Wheat. SHIPMENTS—5,000 bbls. Flour, 103,000 bushels Wheat.

OSWEGO, Wednesday, Oct. 31.

FLOUR 25c. higher; sales 2,000 bbls. at $12 50 for No. 1 Spring; $14 for Red Winter; $15 for White; $15 75@$16 for Double Extra. WHEAT opened firm and closed nominally higher; sales, early, 15,000 bushels No. 2 Chicago Spring at $2 35@$2 36; 3,000 inspected do. at $2 43; 4,300 Amber Winter State at $3; 6,000 Milwaukee Club at $2 85; 600 No. 2, to arrive, at $2 43; and 6,000 fair White Canada at $3 06. CORN opened excited at a material advance in prices, but closed quiet; sales 55,000 bushels No. 1 Illinois, part to arrive, at $1 20@$1 27. BARLEY in good demand and market better; sales 65,000 bushels Canada, at $1 27@$1 29 for ordinary to prime for free, and at $1 05½ in bond. RYE scarce and unsettled; sales 16,000 bushels Canada, to arrive, at $1 29@$1 32. CANAL FREIGHTS steady—Flour, 55c.; Wheat, 14c.; Corn and Barley, 12c.; Rye, 13c. LAKE IMPORTS—177,000 bushels Wheat, 166,000 bushels Barley, 14,000 bushels Rye. CANAL EXPORTS—2,067 bbls. Flour, 101,000 bushels Barley, 8,000 bushels Rye, 5,000 bushels Peas.

TOLEDO, Wednesday, Oct. 31.

FLOUR firm and quiet. WHEAT—Winter and No. 2 Spring 4c. better; old Amber, $2 65; No. 1 Spring, $2 38@$2 40. CORN opened a shade better: closed dull and 3c. lower at $1 06@$1 10 for No. 1 mixed, closing at inside rates. OATS advanced 3c.; closed dull with the advance lost. LAKE FREIGHTS—7c. on Corn to Buffalo.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Wednesday, Oct. 31.

CRUDE TURPENTINE steady at unchanged rates. SPIRITS TURPENTINE quiet. RESIN $4 25@$5 for common; $5 25@$5 50 for No. 2; $8@$9, for No. 1. TAR $2 90. COTTON 30c. for Middling.

[Advertisement.]

"The ladies of our household indorse it as unrivaled. BURNETT'S COCOAINE FOR THE HAIR AND FLAVORING EXTRACTS FOR COOKING PURPOSES."—*Home Journal.*

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

HORRIBLE.—A man has been robbed just as he had made up his mind to order the Burglar Alarm Telegraph.
E. HOLMES, No. 254 Broadway.

Passengers Sailed.

OCT. 31.—*In steamship Scotia, for Liverpool.*—Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Stephenson, New-York; Mrs. C. H. Stewart, New-York; Miss Whiting, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. J. Haralson, Ala.; Mr. Geo. Campbell, England; Mr. J. N. Stearn, New-York; Mrs. and Miss Sands, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. H. Hitchcock, New-York; Mr. Charles Raynsford, Rio Janeiro; Mr. J. A. Anderson, New-York; Mr. J. Hogg, London; J. P. Glover, England; Miss Harris Teror, Providence; Mr. and Mrs. Hyde; Miss Congdon, Providence, R. I.; Miss Day, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. A. Miller, Mrs. George Clark, three children, infant and servant, New-York; three Misses Lewis, Philadelphia; Mr. and Mrs. D. G. Ray, Dr. D. A. Curris, New-York; Dr. J. W. Lewis, Philadelphia; Mr. and Mrs. T. Barclay, Mr. and Mrs. T. C. Baring, child and two servants, H. M. and P. T. Sands, New-York; Geo. Smith, London; W. B. Tibbits, Mr. Kingman; E. Riggo, Paris; Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Glen, Cincinnati; Mr. and Mrs. Sam. Smith, Liverpool; Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Hill, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. M. A. Henchman, Mr. and Mrs. C. T. Adee and child, J. H. Brown, W. Brown, England; Mr. Emeeward, Leghorn; Mr. Breat, T. W. Cook, Mr. and Mrs. T. L. Carter, C. W. Brown, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. E. Morrison, two children, infant and servant, Mr. and Mrs. H. Hopkins, three children and servant, Mr. and Mrs. M. Delano, N. Y.; Miss Strong, N. Y.; Capt. Wm. Mann, Philadelphia; Mr. R. G. Hazard, N. Y.; Miss Van Buren, Mr. and Mrs. P. Lydia, Jr., N. Y.; W. G. Congdon and son, Providence, R. I.; J. Rosenthal, N. Y.; J. J. Mason, Brooklyn; W. H. Warner, N. Y.; H. H. Bloodgood, J. Davis, N. O.; E. F. Delancy, W. B. Duncan, A. Duncan, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Duncan and three daughters, Chicago; J. Schiel, M. J. Bridson, P. McCarthy, McCarthy Little, Mrs. Little and servant, Mrs. Jackson, F. F. Marburg, Jr., W. R. Watson, London, J. A. Wood, A. Merchant, O. Evans, H. C. Eagle, Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Morgan and son, N. Y.; Mr. and Mrs. L. De Coppett and child, Miss L. and Miss E. De Coppett, N. Y.; W. G. Vanderroest, H. M. Williams, Morris Frank, J. O. Bartholomew, Miss Cohen and sister, Mr. and Mrs. Jno. Trippett, N. Y.; Col. Eirington, Rifle Brigade; J. Turner, H. H. Cohen, J. W. Cochran, S. Cochran, Mrs. S. Cochran and servant, New-York; M. McDonald, M. Cameron, Mr. Allhusen, S. C. Frost, J. L. Ross, S. A. Peters, Mr. Anderson, Staff Surgeon Segrave, Wm. Pessels, New-York; S. Clapham, A. Sheter, W. H. Dixon, Mrs. Poland, S. S. Fenton, Philadelphia; J. R. Tyrer, Mr. and Mrs. S. Cliff, two Misses Cliff, New-York; E. Besie, D. Fraser, F. Keyes, Pedro Calaya, J. T. Terry, W. W. Hawkins, J. H. Purdy, W. H. Purdy, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Purdy, Miss Pratt, M. and Mrs. W. D. Sage, two daughters and two sons, New-York; R. W. Nesbit, New-York; R. Martin, New-York; Frederick Heckman, C. Schade, Berlin; A. F. Robertson, Lynchburg; Thomas Hilson, Philadelphia; Henry Brunner, New-York; Wm. Whiteside, Mr. and Mrs. Fullerton, Chicago; Miss Hill, Mr. Silvane Coblentz, New-York; Major Macomb, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Eldridge, infant and servant, Dr. A. McJ. Gregory, Jersey City; Mrs. Wales, St. Louis; Mrs. Nott, New-York; H. Haviland, D. C. Spencer, New-York; R. B. Smith, Philadelphia; J. M. Ward, F. Henreiques, J. E. Raymond, William W. Johnson, L. C. DeCoppett, John Bassett, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. M. Valentine, Belfast; Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Brown, Chicago; G. A. Griod, Paris; T. A. Caldwell, Australia; C. A. Griscom, W. B. Simonds, New-York; J. Caldwell, Florida; Adam Roskelt, London; J. Haldeman, New-York; John Sloane, G. M. Angel, Mr. A. and Mr. E. Burckhardt, New-York; Mr. James Toll, Miss Toll, Milwaukee; Mrs. Seliers, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. M'Royser and infant, Nassau; Wm. Weed, Geo. Walness, New-York.

In steamship Morro Castle, for Havana.—Mr. S. G. Wheeler, Jr., family and five servants; Mr. Ward and lady, Maj.-Gen. Cortezar, Hon. W. T. Minor, Theodore Brooks and family, C. Guillion, daughter and servant; Miss L. White, V. Del Valle, two Misses Arbreu, S. Bium, A. Bisur, J. Gassanow, F. G. Fernandez, J. G. Fernandez, J. Nieunot, W. Schmidt and lady, H. Benninger, F. Colonera, F. Rosales, J. M. Callifau, C. Wadsworth and wife, J. Valdez, E. Tisher and wife, W. Miller and wife, S. Arbren, Mrs. Arbren, Mrs. J. Ynzagadel Valle, Mr. Mallebran and servant, P. L. Bamengue, J. Raperos, W. H. Fairchild and wife, Jose Arior, J. Cabrera, Leon Labte, Nathan Caton and wife, Benj. Scofield, Garl Heine, Benj. B. Hawkins, Ignatio Yrizar, Dr. Downs and wife, J. F. Brito, Miss Bown, Mme. Byruns, Mrs. Hughes, B. Bardenas, Mme. Money and two servants, Carl Toelse, E. Van Tassel, Geo. H. Cheever, Mr. Burkhards and wife, Julio J. Apenzteguis, Isaac Tunnel, Henry Morvielle, G. Hernandez, R. N. Wilson, L. Albrecht, Jose Wendrathe, E. N. Hevey, Gustavo Bliffanski, A. D. Albertin, wife and child, Thos. Maynard, M. C. Bullock, W. Waterman, Edwin Watson, Henry Otten, C. King, wife, child and two servants, A. de Huerera, Mr. Ruano, wife, three children and servant, Pedro N. Mareng, Alex Pierce, Enuigne Agramiouli, Miss L. Watson, E. Van Fassel. Total, 110.

Passengers Arrived.

OCT. 31—*In steamship City of London, from Liverpool*—Mr. Bosher and wife, Mr. Mather and wife, Robert Arkell and wife, Mr. Davies, wife and 2 children, E. P. Trenchard, wife and son, John G Lee, wife and 4 children, J. B. Forgeot and wife, Mr. White and wife, John Minton, wife and 3 children, Mrs. Bartsill, Mrs. Thomas Hatton, Mrs. Harris, Very Rev. Dr. Morrogh Read, W. H. Parmley, Robert Mine, William Mine, J. N. Welch, Thomas Halliday, John T. Halliday, J. H. Semmons, Master Benjamin, Mrs. Woods, R. S. Caughey, Wm. L. Kench, P. L. Lemaiage, John Lambert, Yates W. Booth, Mr. Goolton, T. J. Brooks, John Harbour, James Ingham, J. H. Grant, Rev. Mother De Pazzi, Sister Mary, Sister Catharine Meagher, Miss R. Fontana, Miss Delaney, Miss Forsythe, Miss White, Miss Alice W. Dundale, Miss Moore, Miss Margaret Lucas, Miss Fortescue, Mr. Thompson, Edward Ward, John Maguire, G. S. Crenshaw, J. H. Crenshaw, Thomas Brown, John Btown, Charles Russell, J. H. Cowlishaw, Joseph Cowan, Mr. Yardley, F. Myster, Charles Rusch, James Simpson, Henry Woolf, H. Kaldenburgh, Mr. Opdebech, C. M. Earshaw, Mr. Mackey, Robt. Dunlop, Francis Cain, T. Deane, E. Dennington, Andrew Todd, Wm. M. Smythe, E. J. Fowler, Frederick Sharp, Eugene Kenny, C. Mullin, John O'Brien, George Schultz, James Roche, Geo. Peale, P. Loeffel, Chas. Byown, A. Walker, James McBride, John Rose, H. M. Finch, Thos. Pickles, Lewis Blackburne, George Harvey, Spencer Herpath, Jr., Mons. Ledion and wife, Miss Agnus Ladion, Mrs. Agnus and 3 children.

In steamship Arizona, from San Francisco—A. H. Harris and wife, H. Martin, J. K. Todd, J. N. Fassett, J. S. Somborn, J. S. McCain and wife, Chas. Boyden, James Street, E. Hoxie, W. McGenehan, H. W. Ray, James Watson, Miss E. A. Ostrum, Miss E. J. Curry, J. T. Eldridge, J. H. Sawyer, Charles Colt, L. Bucher, G. H. Johnson, R. D. H. Palmer, wife and family, A. Rnodes, wife and family, H. Wellington, O. A. Farewell, R. J. Percy, A. Shisher, E. J. Cornell, T. Wisbet, Mrs. Albert Gallatin, G. Hoagland, H. J. Maynard, wife, family and servant, L. Pronot, P. G. Webster, Mrs. A. D. Brooks and child, M. Travelia, wife and family, Major J. Capperton, A. Webber, C. B. Buchanan, Col. R. C. Orum, wife and daughter, E. French, C. Ingle, W. R. Gibson, T. C. Bond, Mrs. A. E. Francis, J. H. Arbuckle and wife, Wm. Morse, C. H. Healey, G. W. Brown, C. F. Bower, Capt. G. F. H. Parker, T. Lindsay, wife and family, Capt. Wm. H. Maxwell, A. McDonald, M. Hotchkiss, R. Young, wife and family, Ira Cross, C. A. Schnable, O. Barre, H. C. Starr, wife and family, Jas. Simon, A. Bretano, H. Matthews, T. Willis, Mrs. A. E. Page, Mrs. B. F. Hastings, child and servant, Mrs. McCausland and family, Miss Lizzie Baker, J. S. Godfrey, G. Burzine, G. L. Prince, H. Goodwin, W. A. Hedenberg and wife, Mrs. L. M. Mickory and family, J. M. Camp, Wm. Balcke, T. Morgan, wife and family, P. A. Sweeney and wife, Wm. Richardson, L. E. Heaton, Mrs. J. C. Shorb, G. W. Pierce, A. Mitchell, J. S. Whitney, Mrs. C. Blackman, E. S. Bennett, L. N. Phillips and wife, H. Hamley, J. A. Eaton and wife, J. Haggerty, G. B. Shattuck, G. M. Klein, W. M. Rackesiy, William Lindsay and wife and 205 in the steerage.

From Aspinwall.—Col. G. M. Totten, H. P. Fairchild, C. K. Haseltine, Capt. Kenneuy, W. Letcher, J. P. Slocum, Dr. M. A. Burchard, H. Mathew, B. W. Gregory, S. Bowles, W. H. Hewson, T. de Sabla, L. de Tenari, J. Leho, W. Manger, C. Thomas, J. Gunter, T. Jean, Geo. Sickles, J. L. McIntosh—and 9 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 6 30 | Sun sets..... 4 57 | Moon rises...12 46

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 2 59 | Gov. Island. 3 48 | Hell Gate... 5 10

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, Oct. 31.

Cleared.

Steamships Ruby, Burns, Tampa, Fla.; Chesapeake, Johnson, Portland, J. F. Ames; Wamsutta, Fish, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood; Gen. Sherman, Pendleton, Mobile, Young & Cowan; Flambeau, Bourne, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, Livingston, Fox & Co.; Saratoga, King, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, Heineken & Palmore.

Ship Emerald, Mickell, San Francisco, R. M. Cooley & Co.

Barks Emma A. Litchfield, Crockett, New-Orleans, R. H. Drummond, Alex. McNeil, Andrews, Cork for orders, F. Berthoud; Julie, (Belg.,) Pdasche, Antwerp, C. Messing; Elba, Drisko, Matanzas, J. E. Ward & Co.

Brigs Executive, Graham, Cette, C. C. Duncan; C. W. Ring, Ayers, Charleston, S. C., Young & Cowan.

Schooners Escort, Chase, Bridgeport; Mabel Hall, Hall, Aux Cayes, Brett, Son & Co.; Oregon, Munroe, Washington, N. C., Van Brunt & Slaght; Rosalie, (Br.,) Albury, Harbor Island, J. Douglass.

Arrived.

Steamship City of London, Mirehouse, Liverpool Oct. 17, and Queenstown 18th, with mdse. and 563 passengers to John G. Dale. Oct. 19, 110 miles West of Fastnet, saw steamship Cuba, bound E.

Steamship, Arizona, Maury, Aspinwall Oct. 23, with mails and passengers to Pacific Mail Steamship Co. Oct. 26, lat. 17 42, lon. 75 20, signalized steamship Henry Chauncey, hence for Aspinwall.

Ship Herschel, (Hamb.,) Friederichs, Hamburg 42 ds., with mdse. and 299 passengers. Experienced strong westerly winds the whole passage. Had 18 deaths on the passage, 5 adults and 13 children.

Ship J. P. Wheeler, Harris, Glasgow 42 ds., with mdse. to Wm. & A. Nelson. Had heavy weather most of the passage. Oct. 8, Patk. Ryan, of Cape Breton, seaman, fell overboard from jibboom and was drowned; every effort was made to save him, but without success.

Bark J. H. McLarren, Perkins, Cow Bay 10 ds., with coal to Brett, Son & Co. Sld. in co. with brig Dirigo, for New-York.

Bark S. R. Welden, Welden, Belize, Hond., 20 ds., with mahogany, &c., to James E. Ward & Co. Left no vessels.

Brig Emily Comer, (of St. Andrew's, N. B.,) Waycott, Cienfuegos 36 ds., with molasses to Miller & Houghton. Was 14 ds. to Cape Antonio, with light westerly winds and a strong easterly current, and since had strong easterly winds. Oct. 10, lat. 24 10, lon. 80 59, passed a ship standing S. W., with main and mizzentopmast gone. 11th, passed a steamer, with a large vessel in tow, with everything gone but foremast and foreyard, steering S. W.

Brig Emma Dean, Atkinson, of and from Curacoa Oct. 14, with mdse. to Theo. Fouike's Sons. Arr. off Sandy Hook Oct. 29, but had to haul off in consequence of the heavy S. E. blow and thick weather; split sails, &c. The E. D. was kept in quarantine at Curacoa from Sept. 10 to Oct. 2.

Brig Branch, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Card, Grand Turk, T. I., 12 ds., with salt to Peniston & Co.

Brig Martha, Grace, Jacksonville 7 ds., with lumber to James Moore & Co.

Brig Mary Ida, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Dowsley, St. Jago 22 ds., with sugar to Boyd & Hincken. Had strong N. E. gales on the passage.

Brig George Amos, Ward, Satilla River, Ga., 7 ds., with lumber to James & Wildey.

Brig Favorite, (of New-Haven,) Duell, Barbados 19 ds., with sugar, &c., to H. Trowbridge's Sons.

Brig Adela, (Venez.,) Lauretsen, Porto Cabello 12 ds., with coffee, &c., to Boonen, Graves & Co. Left no vessels.

Schr. Horatio Nichols, Brown, Mobile 25 ds., with cotton and iron to E. D. Hurlbut & Co.

Schr. Elizabeth & Eleanor, Crittenden, Fernandina, via Charleston, S. C., 8 ds., with naval stores to Dollner & Potter.

Schr. Gem, Powell, Havana 13 ds., with sugar to E. S. Powell.

Schr. J. B. Rowland, Kane, Pensacola 8 ds., with lumber to James Moore & Co.

Schr. Watauga, Payton, Beaufort, N. C., 6 ds., with timber to Dibble, Worth & Co.

Schr. Ella, Montgomery, Newcastle, Me., for Philadelphia.

Schr. Cora, Kelly, Augusta, with lumber.

Schr. Rebecca, Smith, Virginia.

Schr. O. P. Binns, Taylor, Virginia.

SAILED—Steamships Scotia, Eagle, Saratoga, Albemarle.

WIND—At sunset, N. W.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Oct. 31—Arr. steamers Zodiac, from Philadelphia; Fairbanks, from New-York.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Oct. 31—Arr. steamships Elhe Knight, from Baltimore; Santee, from New-York. Sld. steamship Chas. W. Lord, for New-York.

Miscellaneous.

The hospital ship Falcon, which has been anchored in the Lower Bay, for quarantine purposes, was towed up to the City to-day.

There is no vessel ashore on Sandy Hook, other than the schooner before reported. The vessel in Hog Island Inlet, is supposed to be Bremen.

Capt. Potter, of the ship Hudson, at Philadelphia, from Liverpool, reports: Oct. 23, lat. 39 56, lon. 72 07, saw a large ship steering E. N. E., with mainmast gone by the deck, patent blocks, with white streaks.

Capt. Hill, of the brig Teresita, at Philadelphia, from Cienfuegos, reports having boarded Oct. 18, in lat. 27 10, lon. 79 06, the wreck of the ship Lord Elgin, before reported.

Capt. Jordan, of the Br. ship Squando, arrived at New-Orleans 26th inst., reports that on Sept. 29, when about 20 miles off Aneyada, encountered a severe hurricane, which carried away every sail, mizzenmasthead, and all the yards, excepting the maintopsail-yard, lost rudder, stove boats, shifted cargo, and sustained other damage.

The schr. Fanny, Kinney, from Savannah for Philadelphia, was ashore on Joe Flogger on the 30th inst., with three feet of water in her hold. Capt. Kinney has arrived in Philadelphia for assistance.

The schooner ashore on the point of Sandy Hook is the Fred. Sherer, Cook, from Philadelphia for Boston, coal laden. She is going to pieces.

The report that a ship or bark is ashore at Hog Island, is an error. A vessel is at anchor one mile from the island, but has not been ashore.

The ship Tamerlane, from Liverpool, before reported ashore on the Brandywine Shoal, has got off, and arrived at Philadelphia 31st inst.

PORTLAND, Me., Oct. 31.—The fishing schr. Prioress, of Cape Elizabeth, is ashore in Fisherman's Bay, and will probably be a total loss.

FROM CURACOA.—The brig Emma Dean, Capt. Atkinson, from Curacoa, arrived at this port yesterday, with dates to Oct. 14. She sailed from New-York Aug. 21, and arrived off Curacoa harbor Sept. 10, all well, was ordered to Little Curacoa to perform quarantine, and was not permitted to enter port until the 2d of October, 42 days from New-York.

Spoken, &c.

Henry Laurens—brig, from Sagua for New-York, Oct. 25, lat. 32, lon. 71 15.

Isis—brig, hence for Key West, Oct. 27, lat. 35, lon. 74 20.

By pilot-boat E. Blunt, No. 11, Oct. 29, 70 miles S. E. from Sandy Hook, brig Cabinet, from the West Indies for Boston; also brig Eolus, of Loudonderry, N. S., for Philadelphia.

Foreign Ports.

ASPINWALL—Arr. steamboat Active, Chamberlain, Greytown; steamer Arizona, Maury, New-York; 21st, brigs Star of Peace, Boomer, Cardiff; Mountain Eagle, Sherman, Baltimore.

Sld. Oct. 17, brig Edwin H. Fitler, Sears, Swan Island; bark Savannah, Hapenny, Navassa; 20th, steamboat Active, Chamberlain, Greytown; 23d, steamer Arizona, Maury, New-York.

At Curacoa, Oct. 14, bark Teresa, Durte, from New-York, arr. 13th; schr. Charles Thompson, Kent, for New-York 16th. Sld. 13th, U. S. steamer Florida, Rolando, for Port-au-Prince, all well.

At Salt Cay, T. I., Oct. 18, bark Caroline Lamont, for New-York, ldg.; schr. Wapella, do. do.

At Cow Bay, Oct. 20, bark Mary, for New-York next day; schr. Sea Horse, for do. in 3 days.

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USUAL PRICE $45, NOW $36.
USUAL PRICE $40, NOW $32.
USUAL PRICE $35, NOW $28.
USUAL PRICE $30, NOW $24.
USUAL PRICE $25, NOW $20.
USUAL PRICE $20, NOW $16.
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WORTH $5,000,
is now on exhibition in Louisville.

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WORTH $4,000,
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THE NATIONAL HERO,
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N. B.—For further particulars and description of all the prizes, see published Catalogue.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

THE NEW-YORK
WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE FOR OCTOBER 31.

The NEW-YORK WEEKLY TRIBUNE for this week contains the following:

LEADING ARTICLES—The 6th of November; Our Governor; Forward! The Constitutional Convention; The Registry; A Plea for the Fenians; The New Complication between Prussia and Austria; The Second meeting of the Registrars; Editorial Paragraphs.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

NEWS OF THE WEEK—Domestic News; Crimes and Casualties; Religious; The Indians; Southern News—Condition of the South; The Freedmen; Mexico; European News—England, Spain, France, Prussia, Austria, Italy, Turkey.

BRIG.-GEN. STEWART L. WOODFORD—Communication from J. K.

THE MARYLAND TROUBLE—The Charges against the Police Commissioners; Examination of Witnesses; Nothing Proved Against Them.

NEW PUBLICATIONS—A New Poet—Studies; The Magazines.

A TRIP TO COLORADO—From Our Special Correspondent, Bayard Taylor. XVIII.—The Return to Denver.

ON THE BORDER—From Our Special Correspondent; Kansas Pacific Railroad; Geographical Centre of our Union; Manhattan: Old Plains Men; Agricultural College; No Distinctions of Sex, Race or Color; Women Voting; How it Works; Another Step Needed; Lawrence; Tracks of the War; Baldwin City; Ottawa; Paola; Wood, Oil and Coal; "A Little Meeting;" Spring Hill; Rapid Development; A Cheap Mail Contract; Olathe; Westport; Kansas City; Wyandotte; Dead Towns; Growth of Kansas.

AN AFTERNOON WITH COUNT BISMARCK—From Our Special Correspondent at Berlin.

LETTER FROM "TOM BROWN, OF OXFORD"—From Our Special Correspondent—The Social Science Congress; Partnerships of Industry; Church Congress; The Congregational Bodies; Volunteer Fetes at Brussels; The English Volunteers; Death of the Bishop of Calcutta; The Reform Demonstration at Leeds; Mr. Bright and the Tories.

THE REBEL DEAD—Dedication of the Stonewall Cemetery at Winchester; Address of Gen. Henry A. Wise.

A VISIT TO THE NORTH AMERICAN PHALANX.

ADDRESS OF MR. WENDELL PHILLIPS.

ELECTION INTELLIGENCE—Pennsylvania; Indiana; North Carolina; West Virginia; Tennessee.

POLITICAL—Massachusetts—The Complete Congress Tickets; Gen. Grant in Favor of the Constitutional Amendment; New-York—The Soldiers and Sailors' Union.

THE FENIAN TRIALS—Trial of Col. Robert B. Lynch and Rev. John McMahon; They are Found Guilty and Sentenced to Death.

FINE ARTS.

SCIENCE—Animal Force and Animal Food: The Origin and Support of Muscular Power; New and Conclusive Facts; Analysis of Light by Filtration, with Convection of Burning Heat; Disinfecting Powers of Petroleum.

LITERATURE.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

PERSONAL.

GENERAL NEWS.

AGRICULTURAL—American Institute Farmers' Club, Tuesday, Oct. 23: Pear Weighing 23⅜ ounces; Apples—Old Question Revived—Apples Half Sweet and Half Sour; Sweet Corn—How to Preserve by Drying; A New Potato-Digger; The Greeley Prize for Grapes; Grapes—Is the Iona Hardy? Quinces, a New Use for; Cabbage—How to Winter; Grapes and Prunes; Wine Vinegar; Pear-Growing in Illinois; Upland Rice; Manure for Blackberries and Strawberries; Value of Lime as Manure; Corn-Cob Meal; Cisterns—How to Build, and How to Stop Leaky Ones; Nails—Why Called Sixpenny, Eightpenny, &c.; Information for Emigrants; Grasshopper Pest in Kansas; For the Benefit of Bread-Makers; How to Restore Denuded Soil; Model Farmers' Club; Autumn Leaves....The Cotton Crop of 1866—Spring Planting; Discouragements; Storms and Worms; The Cost to Grow Cotton; Future Prospects....Kansas State Fair—John Brown Stock; Fort Scott Woolen Mills.

POETRY—The Nation's Cattle-Show; "Pull Down that Hated Yankee Flag."

THE HORSE MARKET.

THE DRY GOODS MARKET.

CITY ITEMS.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

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23, 74, 27, 51, 66, 19, 39, 28, 13, 45, 67, 25, 63, 31.

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53, 25, 44, 29, 56, 41, 47, 31, 5, 71, 2, 18, 33.

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